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Smoke, Not Bullets, Killed Most Victims on Egyptian Jet

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service
VALETTA, Malta — Most of the passengers who perished in the commando storming of a hijacked Egyptian airliner Sunday night died from smoke inhalation, not bullet wounds, according to a high-ranking hospital official in Malta.

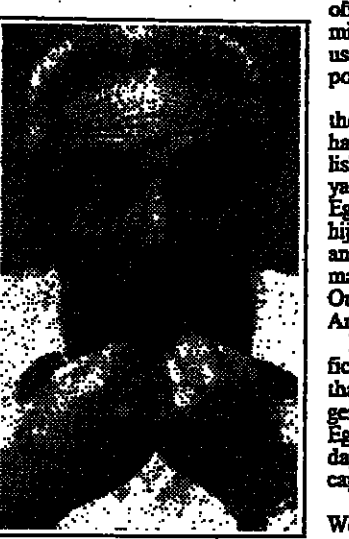
However, an official close to the investigation said that the fire aboard the EgyptAir Boeing 737 was ignited not by grenades thrown by the hijackers aboard the plane, but by explosions set off by the commandos to gain access to the jetliner.

The official said that many of the 57 passengers killed during the assault had died from the explosions themselves or from smoke inhalation from the fire ignited by the explosions, not from the grenades. A total of 59 persons died, including one passenger killed by the hijackers before the assault and one person who died later. The incident began when the hijackers seized the Cairo-bound plane as it left Athens and subsequently forced it to land in Malta.

Malta Faced Pressure to Allow Assault

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

VALETTA, Malta — Malta's decision to allow Egyptian troops to storm a hijacked airliner was made under heavy diplomatic and political pressure, some of which militated against the operation, according to Maltese officials, diplomats and others familiar with the episode.



Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici

The decision to allow the assault, in which 57 lives were lost, was described as especially difficult for Malta because of its financial and political ties to its close neighbor, Libya. A 58th passenger died later in the hospital and another was murdered by the hijackers before the assault.

To its dismay, Malta found itself caught in the sharp, longstanding dispute between Egypt and Libya. At the same time, Maltese officials appeared concerned with establishing a clear record of toughness against terrorism, partly to offset a belief among some Western nations that it had been lax in the past.

Members of the Maltese cabinet also were gathered at the tower, as were foreign diplomats, including representatives of the United States, Egypt, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Britain, Australia and Libya.

The Americans, the Egyptians and the Palestinians remained at the tower throughout the ordeal, but they, like the other diplomats, were mainly restricted to a lower floor. At one point, according to intercepted radio communications, the Libyan ambassador, Ali Nemej, joined the prime minister in the control room.

Ulster Protestants Leave Parliament Over Accord

By Brian Mooney
Reuters

LONDON — Northern Irish Protestant politicians resigned from Parliament on Thursday after the House of Commons approved a treaty giving the Irish Republic a formal voice in the province.

Spokesmen for the Unionists, representatives of the Protestant majority of one million who want Northern Ireland to remain British, said they would seek re-election on the same day.

Unionists hold 15 of the 17 Northern Irish seats and they said the elections, likely to be held early next year, would be a referendum on the deal, which they decry as a step toward Irish reunification.

The 650-seat House of Commons approved the agreement by 473-47 on Wednesday and the pact will be lodged with the United Nations. It passed its last hurdle late Thursday when the Irish Senate approved the accord on a 37-6 vote.

The agreement establishes an intergovernmental conference with a permanent secretariat to give the Irish Republic a presence before the 500,000 Roman Catholics.

Prime Ministers Margaret Thatcher and Garret FitzGerald, the signatories of the Nov. 15 agreement, said they hoped it would break a cycle of violence and political deadlock that has plagued Northern Ireland since Britain partitioned it from the south in 1921.



IN COLOMBIA — A woman claps her daughter, the only one of four children to survive the Nov. 13 volcanic disaster. Refugee housing remains a problem. Page 3.

At Cuba's Guantánamo Bay, Suburbia Sits on a Fault Line of the Cold War

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

GUANTÁNAMO BAY, Cuba — This Thanksgiving weekend, the U.S. Navy plans to host a special holiday's comet watch at Windmill Beach.

For a small donation, participants can gaze through binoculars at the famous celestial streak, quaff beer or buy a T-shirt. The proceeds will go to the local Parent-Teacher Association.

It will be a typical American outing, except for one conspicuous difference: The road to Windmill is flanked by anti-tank ditches and mine fields.

The navy base on this southern coast of Cuba is a curious blend of small-town U.S.A. and armed camp — suburbia on a fault line of the Cold War. The 18-hole golf course is surrounded by a barbed-wire fence, the yacht club shares an azure Caribbean Sea with gunboats, and the Baskin Robbins ice cream store is defended by Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

Twenty-six years after Fidel Castro's revolution transformed Guantánamo into a geopolitical lightning rod, the navy warily occupies the only U.S. military facility on Communist soil, 45 square miles (116 square kilometers) strategically prime land leased in perpetuity to the United States under President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Good Neighbor Policy.

"Gimmo," as the navy calls the base, fell on hard times in the late 1970s as the Carter administration cut its budget and manpower and questioned the usefulness of a base that Mr. Castro and the Soviet Union have called a symbol of "Yankee imperialism."

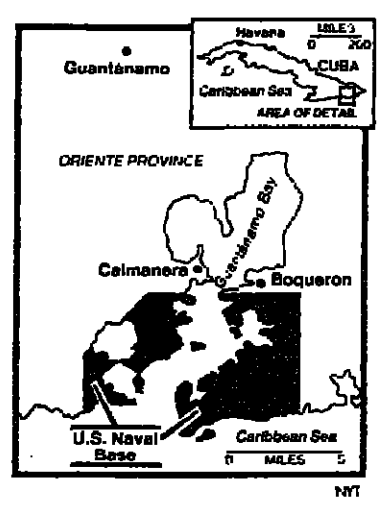
But President Ronald Reagan, determined to bolster U.S. power in the Caribbean, has renewed the commitment to Guantánamo.

Last year's \$44.3-million budget for base operations nearly doubled the spending limit of five years earlier. The navy plans to spend \$40 million for new housing, commissaries and other facilities to improve the lifestyle on the hilly, arid compound for its 6,000 servicemen, dependents and civilian employees.

On a tour of Guantánamo organized by the navy last week, the guide proudly pointed out steel girders where the first McDonald's fast-food restaurant is being erected.

"Guantánamo is a highly visible reminder of our resolve in the Caribbean," said Captain John R. Condon, the base commander.

As a strategic asset, Guantánamo points like a finger into the Caribbean, whose sea-lanes carry two-thirds of U.S. oil imports and other important raw materials. It affords the navy an eye on Soviet ships steaming to Cuban ports.



(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)



Jonathan Jay Pollard, a navy analyst accused of spying for Israel, after being denied bail.

Peres Opposes Questioning In Spy Case

FBI Says Analyst Gave Israel Scores Of Secret Papers

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Shimon Peres indicated Thursday that he was opposed to the interrogation of Israeli diplomats by U.S. law enforcement officials investigating alleged spying for Israel by a U.S. Navy counterintelligence analyst.



Anne Henderson-Pollard also was charged with espionage.

Mr. Peres, in an interview on state television, said: "In the United States, we do not interfere with the judicial process, and in Israel, we will act according to Israeli law."

[At a bail hearing Wednesday in Washington, the Federal Bureau of Investigation said the counterintelligence analyst, Jonathan Jay Pollard, had admitted that he provided Israel with hundreds of pages of classified military documents, including one 15-inch stack of mostly top-secret papers. The New York Times reported.]

The prime minister's comment came after two Israeli diplomats based in the United States returned to Israel, reportedly because of their alleged association with Mr. Pollard, who was arrested Nov. 21.

Israeli sources confirmed that the two diplomats were Elan Ravid, an aide to an Israeli science attaché at Israel's embassy in Washington, and Yosef Yagur, a science counsel in the Israeli consulate in New York.

Foreign Ministry officials refused to discuss on Thursday why the two diplomats had been released. One ministry official said: "There's nothing unusual about the mobility of diplomats. They come and go."

Israeli government spokesmen would not say whether Israeli diplomats would be made available to the U.S. law enforcement authorities for questioning, although they reiterated Israel's promise of full cooperation in the investigation.

INSIDE

Fernand Braudel, 83, French Historian, Dies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Fernand Braudel, a French scholar whose works on the Mediterranean developed an entirely new approach to history, has died, his publisher said Thursday. Mr. Braudel was 83.

Widely regarded as one of the century's greatest historians, Mr. Braudel was a founder of the "new history" school and his research and method won him 20 doctorates.

He was received into the Académie Française in May, after a decade of ignoring hints that he should apply for membership.

Mr. Braudel combined geography, meteorology, social history and the detailed study of ordinary individuals in a broader approach to historical analysis.

He edited the influential review "Les Annales" since 1946 and trained a whole generation of French historians in his eclectic tastes.

He was a teaching professor and then honorary professor at the Collège de France since 1949 and held numerous teaching and research posts in France as well as Algeria and Brazil.

Mr. Braudel was perhaps best known for his classic work "The Mediterranean and the Mediterranean World in the Age of Philip II."

He had spent 25 years studying the Mediterranean before launching on a history of France and a three-volume work, "Civilization and Capitalism," published in French in the 1970s.

He composed the book during five years in a German prisoner-of-war camp, drawing from memory on the notes of a decade's research. His first book, it was published in 1949.

Mr. Braudel broadened traditional historical research methods to include the economic, social and cultural forces that help shape history.

This was the approach of "Annales," founded in 1929, which attempted to incorporate into historical study the insights of the then-new social sciences. These included the structuralist analysis practiced by anthropologists and sociologists, the intuitions provided by Freudian psychoanalysis, and above all, Marxism's stress on economics.

In 1980, Mr. Braudel published a three-volume work on capitalism, which assured his prestige in the United States and Britain.

He was born Aug. 24, 1902, in Lumville-en-Ornois, in the Meuse region of eastern France. He first taught high school in Algiers, gaining his first contact with the Mediterranean world, then in Paris. In 1935, he left France to teach for two years in São Paulo.

He returned to Paris to continue his studies and teaching and in 1949 was named to the prestigious Collège de France.

He had spent 25 years studying the Mediterranean before launching on a history of France and a three-volume work, "Civilization and Capitalism," published in French in the 1970s.

"The Dynamics of Capitalism," one of the three works, points up what Mr. Braudel considered the determining influence of economics on history.

"Economic history... is not a noble history," he once said. "It must confront prejudices. But how

U.S. Arms Offer Stands for Now, Official Says

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States does not intend to modify its latest negotiating proposal significantly before the Geneva arms talks convene again in January, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency said.



Kenneth L. Adelman

At the same time, the director, Kenneth L. Adelman, indicated Wednesday that the Reagan administration expected the Soviet side to make some adjustments in its position.

Court Denies Mistrial in Aquino Case

The Associated Press

MANILA — The Supreme Court cleared the way Thursday for a lower court to announce its verdict in the trial of 26 persons accused in the assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

Asked about that statement, Mr. Adelman said that progress would be speeded up "if the Soviets can come forward to bridge some of the gaps between our proposal and theirs."

The court voted 9 to 2 to throw out a petition for mistrial filed last week in the case of the slain opposition leader.

Specifically, he said, the Soviet Union had to stop linking progress on reducing offensive arms to a halt by the United States of research and development of the Strategic Defense Initiative, the Reagan administration's proposed space-based defense system.

The petition asserted that the judges favored the defense and that vital evidence against the accused had been suppressed.

Mr. Adelman also called on the Soviet Union to abandon its effort, at talks on intermediate-range weapons in Europe, to limit the number of U.S. aircraft. He also said additional emphasis had to be given to verification issues.

Chief Justice Ramon Aquino, who is not related to Benigno Aquino, called the petition "utterly devoid of any legal basis whatsoever."

Administration officials said the next round of arms talks would begin in Geneva on Jan. 16, as previously scheduled. In addition, many officials, including Mr. Adelman, take the view that the next move is up to the Russians since Moscow has not responded in a comprehensive way to the most recent U.S. proposal.

But other officials said the administration had not had a chance to release the verdict.

The court said it had reached a unanimous decision on Nov. 12. It had set the announcement for Nov. 20, but the Supreme Court issued a temporary restraining order to give it time to rule on the mistrial petition.

General Ver, a longtime ally of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, is widely expected to be acquitted. The general has been on leave since he was indicted on findings by a civilian fact-finding board.

Opposition lawyers following the case have predicted that most, if not all, of the defendants will be cleared.

The resolution dismissing the request for a mistrial gave no reason beyond the statement by the chief justice.

Chief Justice Aquino had voted last week as an associate justice to dismiss the petition outright, but the majority of his colleagues decided to hold a hearing first. He was named by Mr. Marcos to replace the former chief justice, Felix Makasari, who reached retirement age this week.

The mistrial petition was filed by relatives of Rolando Galman, who the military had named as Mr. Aquino's assassin, and two dozen prominent citizens, including three retired Supreme Court justices and five university presidents.

The petition accused prosecutors and judges in the case of colluding to acquit all the defendants. It also accused Mr. Marcos of making statements that influenced the court.

Justice Claudio Teehankee, in a dissenting opinion, criticized the Court for not giving him time to file a more complete dissent.

General Ver and the other defendants are accused in the deaths of Mr. Aquino and Mr. Galman. Mr. Aquino, who was Mr. Marcos's chief political rival, was gunned down in August 1983 as he was being escorted from a plane that brought him home from three years' voluntary exile in the United States.

Soldiers testified that they shot Mr. Galman after they saw him shoot Mr. Aquino.

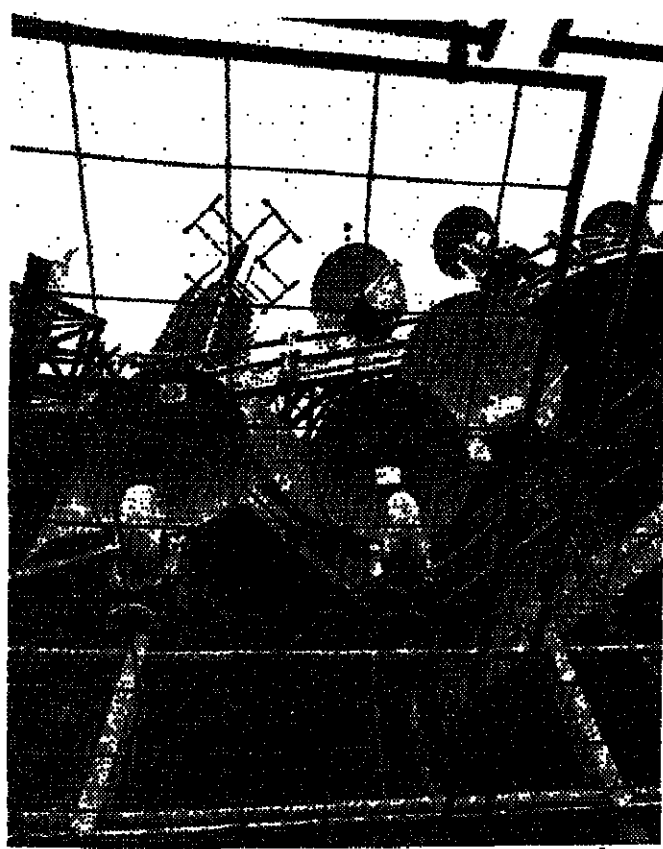
■ Election Bills Passed

The National Assembly enacted Thursday the country's new election code and a bill setting the order of succession if the presidency falls vacant before an election.

Agencia France-Presse reported from Manila.

A third bill specifically calling for the February poll was approved earlier and is expected to be enacted by Saturday.

Mr. Marcos is expected to sign all three laws shortly, although opposition members of parliament are set to contest the constitutionality of the third bill before the Supreme Court.



Broadcasting antennae atop the Eiffel Tower.

Static Greets French Deal for Private TV

By Richard Bernstein

New York Times Service

PARIS — A government plan to allow France's first private commercial television station to transmit from the Eiffel Tower has generated a storm of protest.

The French government awarded a license for a private television station last week to a French-Italian consortium that is to begin broadcasting in February. The license is being viewed as a revolutionary step in French television broadcasting, which always has been a government monopoly.

Nonetheless, the government's plan, including the use of France's best-known monument to transmit the programs of the new station, has turned into a fiercely partisan political issue with the rightist opposition accusing the governing Socialist Party of attempting to create a station that will be under its political control.

The licensing decision, reportedly made by President François Mitterrand against the recommendations of some of his advisers, will turn operational control of the station over to a group of French industrialists who have had personal ties to Mr. Mitterrand.

"This plan constitutes a veritable despoilment of the city of Paris based on one of the most prestigious monuments in its patrimony," the mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, said of the plan to construct a new transmitter on the Eiffel Tower. "It is testimony to the obvious political

character of a television station that will be subject to the will of the authorities."

The transmitter itself would not change the outward appearance of the tower, which already is used for transmissions by the government broadcasting service.

The dispute is the latest element in a controversial and long-studied effort by France to inaugurate what is viewed widely as a new era in communications and entertainment.

Both left and right agree in principle on ending the traditional government monopoly on television broadcasting, but each also has accused the other of trying to gain political control of the proposed commercial stations.

In August, the Socialist government announced a plan for two private national stations and 40 local ones to be supervised by a newly created National Council for Audiovisual Communication, which would enforce certain rules, including minimum numbers of programs produced in France.

During their 23 years in power before the Socialist victory of 1981, the rightist parties never moved to end the government monopoly on broadcasting. Soon after the Socialists took control they opened radio to private competition and announced that they would do the same thing for television.

The plan for television approved in August by the Socialists was attacked by the opposition for giving decisive control over programming to the government's supervisory council.

All of this has taken on new urgency because of the approach of legislative elections next March that are widely expected to be won by the right, enabling the opposition to form a government under the Socialist president, Mr. Mitterrand.

When, in a surprise move Nov. 15, the government pushed through legislation authorizing the government broadcasting service to build a transmitter on the Eiffel Tower for the use of the proposed private station, the opposition quickly accused it of rushing to establish a new channel favorable to it before the elections dilute its power.

"What the government is doing is merely a vulgar operation of politicians at bay," said Jacques Toubon, the secretary general of the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic party. "Everything that is done under these circumstances can be revoked as soon as we are in power."

In reply, advocates of the government plan have accused the opposition, particularly Mr. Chirac, of having put obstacles in the path of the new private station by engaging in drawn-out negotiations over the use of the Eiffel Tower for broadcasting.

The license announced last week was awarded to a French-Italian broadcasting syndicate, led by Silvio Berlusconi, a commercial television operator in Italy, and two French industrialists, Jérôme Seydoux and Christophe Riboud, both of whom have personal ties to Mr. Mitterrand.

From Optimism to Doubt: Moscow's East-Bloc Allies React to the Summit

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

BONN — The Soviet Union's Warsaw Pact allies have reacted to the Soviet-American summit meeting at Geneva with subtly differing positions, according to a variety of authorities on Eastern Europe.

Within the East European camp, East Germany and Hungary have put the most optimistic interpretations on the two days of encounters last week between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

In the last year, East Germany and Hungary have quietly coordinated their foreign and economic policies, which assume a widening of their extensive economic links to Western Europe.

Appearing on Hungarian television, Gyula Horn, state secretary in the Foreign Ministry, said that the meeting had accomplished "more than anyone could have expected" and concluded that "a new chapter in Soviet-U.S. relations and through them in East-West relations."

Touching a theme that stirs great interest in East Berlin and Budapest, the state secretary said that the earlier deterioration of Soviet-U.S. relations had restricted "the international possibilities" of small and medium-sized European nations.

"It follows from this," the Foreign Ministry official said, "that if Soviet-American relations improve — and things did move in this direction at Geneva — then for us this is certainly more favorable than the previous situation."

Addressing a weekend gathering of his Central Committee in East Berlin, Erich Honecker, the East German leader, described the Geneva outcome as "heartening and as such positive," and he welcomed the decision to hold two further Soviet-American summit meetings.

Once Mr. Gorbachev met with his allies on Nov. 21 in Prague, the state-run media in other Warsaw Pact nations began to echo the Soviet Union's cautiously upbeat tone.

But in the hard-line Czechoslovak press, there were undertones warning that apparent shifts in the Reagan administration's attitude could prove "illusory."

The day after the Prague gathering, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, made an unexpected visit to Bucharest to meet with President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania. The two leaders issued a rather gloomy communiqué, which some Western diplomats took to be a reflection of Mr. Ceausescu's fear that improved Soviet-American ties could diminish the effect of his prized independence in foreign affairs.

The economies of Poland and Romania are in difficulty, which some analysts believe lessens their political weight within the Warsaw Pact. And unlike East Germany and Hungary, Poland and Romania are not particularly attractive trading partners for the West and so may expect fewer benefits from East-West détente.

According to Western diplomats and academic analysts, the Polish reaction to the summit meeting appears to have been conditioned, too, by a continuing argument with the United States over credit sanctions imposed by Washington after

Warsaw's crackdown on the Solidarity movement in 1981.

The Hungarian and East German views of the summit meeting have posed the question of what leeway Mr. Gorbachev will allow his allies in their dealings with the West. At a Warsaw Pact meeting last month in Sofia, the language of a final communiqué made a bow to the Hungarian view that small nations should have a role to play in forging détente. But the communiqué balanced this with calls for unity within the Communist alliance.

"I would say that this is a matter that has not been fully decided by the Soviet leadership," said Christian Meier, an expert at the Federal Institute for the Study of Eastern Europe in Cologne, West Germany.

Romanian Reaction
Romania's official Agerpres news agency quoted Mr. Ceausescu as saying Thursday that the Geneva meeting between U.S. and Soviet leaders had been a disappointment. It said he urged both superpowers to reach a swift disarmament accord. Reuters reported from Vienna.

Experts Link Transfusions to AIDS Spread in Africa

By Lawrence K. Altman

New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — As scientists intensify their search for the reasons why so many Africans are suffering from AIDS, new studies reported here point at least in part to risky blood transfusion practices throughout that continent.

The average African has a 9-percent chance of becoming a carrier of the AIDS virus one year after receiving a transfusion of blood that has not been tested for the virus, according to calculations reported by Dr. J. Desmyter of Leuven, Belgium.

Blood transfusions are only one of several factors in the spread of acquired immune deficiency syndrome in Africa, according to participants in a recent meeting in Brussels on AIDS in Africa. They presented more new data showing that promiscuity among heterosexuals seemed to be the most important factor in the spread of the disease on that continent.

Yet the frequency of the presence of the AIDS virus in blood donors makes it "imperative" that

African countries develop a strategy for a safe and reliable blood-bank system. Dr. Desmyter said. With rare exception, donor blood in Africa is not tested for evidence of AIDS, a process that demands expertise and technology that many countries cannot afford.

Small studies in Rwanda, Uganda and Zaire found evidence of the AIDS virus in up to 20 percent of the blood donated for transfusion, according to Dr. Nathan Chumek of St. Pierre University Hospital in Brussels, one of the organizers of the conference, which drew more than 700 participants from 51 countries, 16 of them in Africa.

Similar studies for evidence of AIDS in donated blood resulted in figures of 5 percent in Kenya and 2 percent in Zaire.

These figures contrast with less than 1 percent in the United States, where all donor blood is now tested for evidence of AIDS before it is used for transfusions.

Another factor cited in the spread of AIDS in Africa is that health workers often give injections

with needles that they do not sterilize between uses.

AIDS has spread over much of Central Africa in the last two years or so, participants in the Brussels meeting said. About one AIDS case in five involves a child, as against one in 100 in the United States.

Data about AIDS in Africa are incomplete and vary from country to country depending on the amount of research done in each country.

Some African participants were angry over medical journal reports by Western scientists and press accounts by Western journalists reporting that AIDS was widespread in Central Africa and may have its origins there. About 50 of the Africans signed a statement that said in part that papers reported at the meeting "did not show any conclusive evidence that AIDS originated in Africa."

The African doctors said that because AIDS was a global problem, not just an African problem, efforts at linking an African origin to AIDS "did not contribute to future control programs."

The Africans also called on the World Health Organization, the Organization of African Unity and other major agencies to finance control measures.

Scientists are divided about the

risks of AIDS spreading among promiscuous heterosexuals in the United States and other developed countries. According to Dr. Clineck's summary, the optimistic say that AIDS is unlikely to spread among heterosexuals for these reasons:

- The percentage of cases of AIDS believed to be spread by intercourse among heterosexuals and reported to the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta has remained a small and stable fraction of total American cases since the disease was first detected in 1981. The overwhelming majority of cases occur among homosexual men or users of intravenous drugs who share contaminated needles.

- Since the AIDS virus has been detected in semen but not in vaginal secretions, the virus may be less easily transmitted from women to men than from men to women.

- What appears to be the heterosexual spread of the disease in Africa could be due to factors that are as yet unrecognized.

Pessimists, however, who contend that AIDS is likely to spread among heterosexuals, point to results of a survey in San Francisco. That survey found that 21 percent of homosexual men said they had had sex with at least one woman in the last five years.

China Is Expected to Enter Asian Bank Despite Taiwan

United Press International

MANILA — China applied Thursday for membership in the Asian Development Bank, following three years of negotiations. It is expected to be admitted by April, despite opposition from Taiwan.

The development bank is the last major world organization to which Taiwan belongs, but China does not. It appears that Taiwan will retain full membership after China joins.

P.S. Hariharan, an information officer for the bank, said that China's entry "will not affect the status of any existing member."

Beijing is expected to take advantage of the bank's resources and low-interest loans to pursue its modernization program.

However, not all issues appear to be resolved. Some that remain in doubt include Taiwan's refusal to

change its name from the Republic of China, and the question of placing limits on Beijing's borrowing to satisfy other Asian members who fear a drain on bank reserves.

A brief statement by the development bank referred to China as the People's Republic of China and said, "it is expected that PRC will become a member before the next annual meeting to be held at the end of April 1986." Officials declined to discuss the name issue.

Other bank sources, however, said the issue of Taiwan's name was a "stumbling block" and that there was a "whole list of possibilities" of what might eventually be acceptable both to China and Taiwan.

C.P. Jhong, general counsel of the bank, said that China would be represented on the 12-member board. He also said there were still "plethora of questions to be discussed on membership."

China expressed interest in joining the development bank as long



C.P. Jhong

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WORLD BRIEFS

Greek Air Controllers End Protest

ATHENS (Reuters) — Greek air traffic controllers ended their four-day hunger strike during which 120 people collapsed from dehydration and three had heart attacks. All flights in and out of Greece resumed normal operations Thursday, airport sources said.

As the controllers ended their protest, civil servants began a 24-hour work stoppage to protest austerity measures taken by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu in an attempt to cut Greece's payments deficit.

Sources said the air traffic controllers had agreed to end the strike after meeting with government officials and agreeing to further talks on overtime payments and fringe benefits. More than 100 controllers took part in the protest, the sources said.

Belgian Leader Completes Coalition

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Prime Minister Wilfried Martens completed a new center-right coalition Thursday, and it pledged to end the economic austerity policies of its predecessor.

The announcement ended more than six weeks of bargaining between the French and Flemish wings of the Liberal and Social Christian parties in the national elections Oct. 13. The four parties, partners in the government also headed by Mr. Martens, increased their majority elections.

Mr. Martens, 47, a Flemish Social Christian, made few changes in his senior ministers. He appointed Guy Verhofstadt, the president of the Flemish Liberal Party, as one of his three deputy prime ministers of the budget. Mr. Verhofstadt replaces Frans Grootjans, returning to a business career.

Sudan Expels 3 Relief Organizations

KHARTOUM, Sudan (UPI) — Sudan has ordered the expulsion of three relief organizations allegedly involved in last November's \$1.75 billion famine relief effort in Sudan, the attorney general said.

The attorney general, Omar Abdul-Aziz, also has established a committee to review the activities of all relief organizations working with relief in Sudan, the Sudan News Agency reported.

The charities being expelled, the Joint Voluntary Agency, the International Catholic Migration Commission and the International Committee for Migration, were working in Sudan without the appropriate licenses, the attorney general said Wednesday.

Stevens Era Ends in Sierra Leone

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone (AP) — President Siaka Stevens, 80, leader of this West African country for 17 years, has retired and handed over power.

Mr. Stevens' chosen successor, Major General Joseph Saidu Momoh, was sworn in Thursday. The president said Wednesday in a farewell speech broadcast nationwide that he had full confidence in General Momoh, 48, an army commander who was an officially reported 99-percent approval in balloting earlier this year.

When asked recently about Mr. Stevens' future role, General Momoh said that from the day the president handed over authority, "he has nothing to do with government, nothing whatsoever."

Minister Says Iran Plans Gulf Initiative

MANAMA, Bahrain (Reuters) — A senior Iranian minister reported Thursday as saying that Iranian forces would soon launch an offensive against Iraq, which has been preparing for a fresh assault on the Gulf war fronts.

Mohsen Rafiq-Dast, minister of the Revolutionary Guard, a paramilitary youth organization, "In the near future an extensive offensive will be launched by the Islamic combatants," Iran's national agency IRNA reported.

In Baghdad, meanwhile, a military spokesman said that Iraq again called Iran's main oil export terminal on Kharg Island in northern Gulf, which has been attacked repeatedly since mid-August. The two nations have been at war for five years.

Los Angeles May Declare a 'Sanctuary'

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — After an emotional debate, a divide Angeles City Council has adopted a resolution declaring the city a "sanctuary" for Central American refugees fleeing political persecution and violence in their homelands.

The resolution, adopted Wednesday on an 8-6 vote, is largely symbolic. But if signed by Mayor Tom Bradley, it will instruct city officials to voluntarily assist the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service in finding and deporting illegal aliens from El Salvador and Guatemala estimated 300,000 immigrants from those countries live in Los Angeles.

The resolution would empower city employees to ignore a refugee status in providing public services. The council also reaffirmed Los Angeles Police Department policy of not arresting or detaining undocumented immigrants merely for being in the country illegally or restricting the circumstances under which undocumented immigrants can be turned over to the immigration service.

For the Record

A U.S. grand jury has cleared Hughes Aircraft Co. of allegations that it paid \$1 million in bribes to a former employee to win a \$1.8-billion contract, the company said Wednesday in El Segundo, California.

An Orthodox priest in the Soviet Union has been executed for the allegedly played in the failed hijacking of an Aeroflot plane two ago. Keston College, a Soviet monitoring group in Britain, reported Thursday. It did not say when the execution of Teymuraz Chikhladze was carried out.

Correction

In an article in the International Herald Tribune of Nov. 18, the Gabriel Garcia Marquez was incorrectly identified as Mexican. Colombian.

China Frees American Jailed After Hotel Fire

United Press International

BEIJING — China freed Thursday a U.S. businessman who had been sentenced to 18 months in prison for accidentally starting a hotel fire in April that killed 10 persons.

Count officials in the northeastern city of Harbin said that Richard Ondrik, 34, was paroled 13 months before his scheduled release.

He was arrested June 26 and convicted Aug. 13 of starting a fire in Harbin's Swan Hotel. Five North Koreans, four Chinese and Mr. Ondrik's Hong Kong business partner died in the April 19 fire.

A spokesman for the Intermediate People's Court in Harbin said that Mr. Ondrik was freed after meeting with Chinese law enforcement officials. He said Mr. Ondrik was accompanied to the meeting by Charles Ray, vice consul at the U.S. Consulate in Shenyang.

Mr. Ray, contacted by telephone at a Harbin hotel, said that Mr. Ondrik was unavailable for comment but was expected to leave China "as soon as he can make it out." There were no terms attached to Mr. Ondrik's parole, Mr. Ray said.

Western sources said that Mr. Ondrik was released early for good behavior, despite having served less than half the term stipulated.

Mr. Ondrik, apparently the American in a Chinese jail expected to leave Harbin for union with his parents, who live in Hawaii.

In addition to his 18-month term, Mr. Ondrik was ordered pay about 170,000 yuan (\$5 in damages).

Mr. Ondrik's company, E Projects Southeast Asia Ltd., the fine in mid-October. His years applied for parole at the time.

Prosecutors charged that he started about midnight when Ondrik fell asleep while smoking. Mr. Ondrik, who was in a room on the second floor, said he could recall having smoked in the night of the fire and did not ally do so.

Two Chinese hotel employees were convicted of negligence, sources said the deputy secretary, who was in charge of prevention, was drinking in a bar, and the employee in the room where the fire broke out was not at his post.

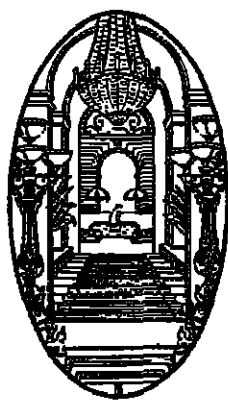
The new hotel's fire alarm smoke detectors were not working the night of the fire.

Western analysts said the Ondrik was released early for good behavior, despite having served less than half the term stipulated.

Western analysts said the Ondrik was released early for good behavior, despite having served less than half the term stipulated.

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U.S. Opposes Giving UN Control of Plant Genes Essential to Food Supply

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has thrust itself into an international dispute over the availability of genes essential to the world's supply of food.

The administration is vigorously opposing a plan, tentatively agreed to Tuesday at a United Nations conference in Rome, to establish a new global system for collecting and storing endangered genetic resources of plants, including root-tubers, seeds and tissues.

The plan, offered by delegates from more than 100 countries at a conference of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, called on industrialized nations to provide up to \$100 million annually to Third World countries interested in collecting and storing rare plant varieties that have valuable genetic characteristics.

Most of the plant and animal genes useful to agriculture have been found in the less-developed nations of the Southern Hemisphere.

While the United States is the primary opponent of the proposal, the U.S. stance is supported by Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Japan and Britain.

U.S. officials maintained that a new system for storing genes was not needed; that an adequate, though less extensive, program existed; that the proposed UN control could lead to undesirable restrictions; and that seed producers that have developed elite strains of

plants would unfairly lose the results of their labors.

Millicent Fenwick, the U.S. ambassador to the conference, said that the Reagan administration was aware of the need to intensify the global effort to preserve genetic resources. But she said the administration opposed the approach to genetic resource collection and storage that the delegates were seeking.

Mrs. Fenwick, a former congresswoman from New Jersey, said by telephone that a less extensive storage system, administered by a commission largely supported by the United States, already existed.

"We don't need to duplicate this system," she said. "If we need a better system, let's improve the one that we know works."

She added: "Scientists have always had free access to genetic material held by the existing network. We haven't been assured this would happen with a new program."

Third World delegates insisted that their nations should be compensated for the seeds and plants found within their borders. For decades, these delegates contended, seed companies from the industrialized world have transplanted the genetic traits of wild and primitive varieties found only in Third World nations into hybrid varieties that are worth fortunes.

The U.S. seed industry, according to the American Seed Trade Association, has annual sales exceeding \$7 billion.

The proposal to establish a system administered by the United Nations, some delegates said, represents an inexpensive means for compensating the poorer nations.

As genetic engineering becomes more prevalent, the control of access to genes is shaping up as a primary environmental and geopolitical issue.

Genes, scientists say, are likely to be as important to the 21st century as oil has been to the 20th century.

Preserving a stock of genes is essential to modern agriculture. As crops have been bred to grow bigger and faster, they have become dependent on an artificial environment of pesticides, fertilizers and other farm chemicals. In the process, the plants have become vulnerable to new diseases and other stressful conditions.

But many wild and primitive plant varieties retain their resistance to disease and to survive extreme environmental conditions, and breeders often seek to improve the heartiness of modern crops by combining them with genes from the older plants.

These traits are becoming increasingly important to food production as rising costs for pesticides and fertilizers, declining water resources, erosion and disease take a toll on farmers.

Scientists estimate that up to a million species of plants and animals, nearly 10 percent of the known number of living organisms, may become extinct in the next 20 years.



William F. Keough waving to the crowd that greeted him in his hometown of Waltham, Massachusetts, on his release.

William F. Keough, 55, Ex-Hostage in Iran, Dies

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — William F. Keough, 55, who was one of the 52 hostages held for 444 days in the U.S. Embassy in Iran, died Wednesday at his home here.

He was diagnosed within a year of his release in January 1981 as having amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, an incurable degenerative ailment of the central nervous system.

Mrs. Keough said her husband did not attribute his illness to his captivity. Another hostage, Richard Queen, developed multiple sclerosis during his captivity, prompting his early release.

Mr. Keough was superintendent of the American International School in Islamabad, Pakistan, when he visited Tehran in 1979 to investigate a new assignment at a similar school in Iran.

He was at the U.S. Embassy on Nov. 4 when Iranian students and others loyal to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini seized the building and most of the people in it.

Maurice Podoloff, 95, Basketball, Hockey Pioneer

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut (AP) — Maurice Podoloff, 95, who was both first commissioner of the National Basketball Association and a president of the American Hockey League, died Sunday.

In 1946 he was named president of the Basketball Association of America, the forerunner of the National Basketball Association. When the BAA merged with the National Basketball League in 1949 to form the NBA, Mr. Podoloff was named commissioner.

Born in Russia, Mr. Podoloff came to the United States with his family as a child and was reared in

New Haven. He graduated from Yale in 1913 and Yale Law School in 1915.

He never played basketball, but as commissioner he took the game out of high school gymnasiums and put it into professional arenas.

While heading the NBA, Mr. Podoloff also was president of the American Hockey League.

Pablo Serrano, 75, Spanish Sculptor

MADRID (AP) — Pablo Serrano, 75, one of Spain's best known sculptors and a major exponent of expressionism, died here Tuesday of a heart attack.

Born in Crivillén, in the eastern province of Teruel, Mr. Serrano studied sculpture in Barcelona from 1922 to 1930, when he left for Uruguay. He returned to Spain in 1937.

Most major museums have held exhibits of Mr. Serrano's work. Before he died, he was working on a sculpture of King Juan Carlos I, commissioned by the Spanish parliament.

Other Deaths:

Horacio F. Vester, 79, owner of the American Colony Hotel in Jerusalem, died here Thursday in Jerusalem.

André Hunebelle, 89, who directed 38 movies, Wednesday in Nice. His films included "Le Bossu" (The Hunchback), "Le Capitaine" (The Captain) and "Fantomas" (Gentleman-Burglar).

Richard Price, 55, a co-founder with Michael Murphy of Esalen Institute, Monday after a fall while hiking in Hot Springs Canyon, California.

Colombian Coffee Town Needs Houses

Volcano Refugees May Soon Wear Out Their Welcome

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

BOGOTA — Now that rescue operations for Colombia's devastating volcanic eruption and mudslides have ended, the major problem is finding permanent housing for the 8,000 survivors.

Some aid officials said they believed the problem might intensify rather than ease in coming weeks.

Nowhere is the problem more acute than in the town of Chinchiná, which was second only to Armero in the destruction it experienced. The Nevado del Ruiz volcano erupted Nov. 13, killing about 25,000 people.

Last week in Chinchiná, wood smoke from cooking fires drifted through lines of laundry drying in the central patio of the School of Immaculate Mary.

In a classroom that is now home for four families, Maria Livia Murillo Enada sat on a soiled mattress while several of her eight children played on the cement floor.

"The river took away our little house," she said. "I don't know what we are going to do now."

Many homeless families moved in with relatives or neighbors immediately after the mudslide. But the refugees may wear out their welcome soon and be forced to find other shelter, according to Bryan Larner of the United Nations Disaster Relief Office.

In Chinchiná, the Colombian Red Cross has temporarily sheltered about 500 people in three schools.

Most of the people in the shelters were poor women like Mrs. Murillo with many small children.

"I heard the river at our door, and we only escaped with what we had on our backs," said Gilman Londono Castana, pausing as she served her five children a thin potato soup.

In another classroom, Asiniega Gómez fed her 15-day-old baby, Santiago, while her 5-year-old son, Mauricio, played nearby.

"The river took my husband away," she said. "There is nothing left of my house."

Red Cross volunteers said that many of Chinchiná's homeless came from its poorest neighborhoods. Confined to the most undesirable land in town, they had built houses standing precariously on stilts on the banks of the Chinchiná River.

When the volcano erupted, some of its ice cap melted, swelling the river to a height 15 to 20 feet (4.5 to 6 meters) higher than normal. The water surged down narrow mountain canyons and swept the banks clean of houses and vegetation.

"Those are my two dogs," said Mario González, pointing to two 10-ton trucks twisted and half-buried by silt. Nearby, the remains of another heavy truck were wrapped around a tree, its load of large coffee sacks strewn downstream.

On one side of the stream, the flood had bent and crumpled a 10-foot-high steel aqueduct.

The river swept 1,500 people to their deaths. Many of the bodies were recovered as far as 15 miles (24 kilometers) downstream. Only 70 of the people trapped by the floodwaters were saved.



The town, marked by steep mountain slopes, is in the heart of Colombian coffee country. The high quality and abundance of beans grown there helped finance the National Center of Coffee Research, which was built on the banks of the river. The center produced and tested new strains of coffee and cocoa beans.

Last week, a brown stain reached halfway up an outside wall of the research center. Although the mud and water had receded, the interior was heavily damaged.

The floodwaters also knocked out eight bridges, cutting Chinchiná off from the departmental capital of Manizales.

While workers rushed last week to complete a 200-foot-long suspension bridge over the river, people waited in line to ride on an improvised gondola that volunteers pulled back and forth across the river.

Scientists Narrow Search For Cystic Fibrosis Gene

By Christine Russell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — American and British scientists have made several key discoveries that dramatically narrow their search for the elusive gene that causes cystic fibrosis, the most common fatal genetic disease in the Western world.

The new findings are expected to lead soon to a diagnostic test for those who have the highest risk of getting the disease.

Cystic fibrosis causes the body to produce abnormally thick mucus that clogs the lungs and the digestive system. Although advances have been made in treating the symptoms, no cure for the disease has been found.

The average life expectancy for people afflicted with it is 21 years. In a series of four articles published this week in the magazine Nature, three teams reported independently for the first time that the cystic fibrosis gene is located on chromosome 7, one of 23 pairs of gene-carrying structures found in each human cell.

Two of the teams identified new genetic markers that may signal the presence of the cystic fibrosis gene. The markers are located close enough to the gene to allow revolutionary molecular techniques to be applied to pinpoint it.

Identification of the gene could lead to the development of treatment for the underlying biological defect.

Scientists say that even before the cystic fibrosis gene is located, the new markers may result in the development of a diagnostic test that might be used for prenatal diagnosis of the disease. Such a test also might be used on adult family members to determine whether they are carriers before they attempt to conceive children.

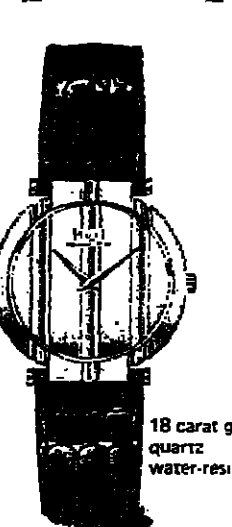
Researchers of the University of Utah and the National Cancer Institute emphasized, however, that the tests could only be used on

families in which there is a known history of the disease. The screening would not be specific enough to work as a test in the general population.

There are at least 30,000 cystic fibrosis patients in the United States, and about one in 2,000 infants is born with the disease. A child must inherit a defective gene from both of his parents to have the disease himself.

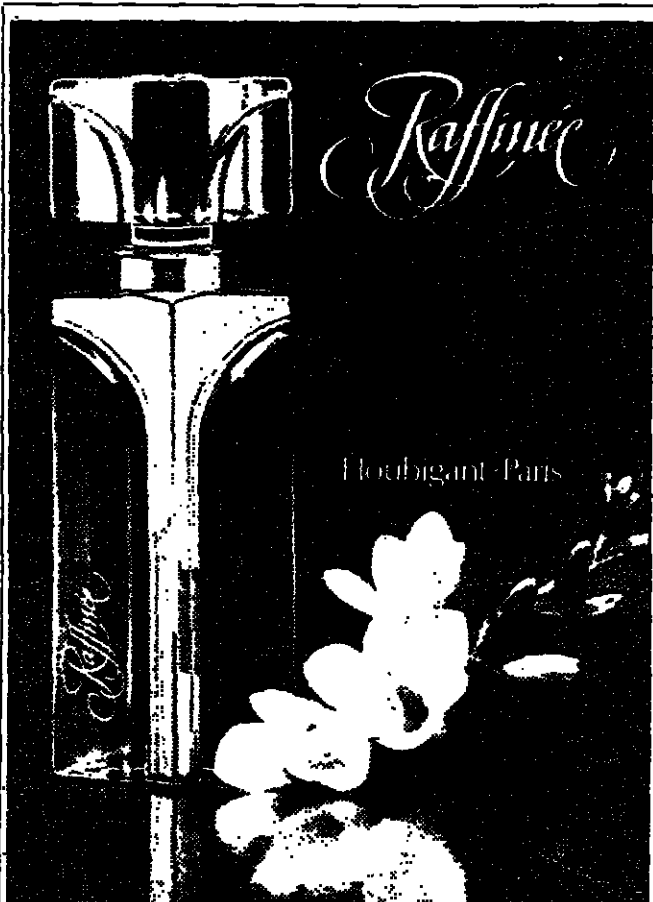
About 10 million Americans — one in 20 Caucasians — are thought to be asymptomatic carriers of the defective gene.

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3 Rebels Die in Attack On South African Plant

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Anti-government guerrillas staged a rocket attack on one of South Africa's strategic energy plants early Thursday and police said the three assailants were killed in a gun battle as they sought to flee.

The 12mm rockets were said to have missed their targets at the Sasol plant at Secunda, 80 miles (about 130 kilometers) east of Johannesburg.

Political analysts said, however, that the attack appeared to represent an effort by guerrillas of the African National Congress to escalate their war against the policies of racial separation called apartheid.

The attack and incidents in other parts of the country this week represent perhaps the most dramatic guerrilla activity since a car bomb exploded in Pretoria in May 1983.

In the northern part of the country, meanwhile, troops supported by dogs and helicopters used armored vehicles to scour remote bush roads for mines following a series of mine explosions this week in which a black tractor driver died and four white soldiers were wounded.

So far, five mines have been accidentally detonated by vehicles and four have been discovered before they went off, the latest Thursday.

South African newspapers have reported that witnesses saw three men crossing the Limpopo river into Zimbabwe in the area where the mines were laid.

The army urged farmers in the area, in the northern Transvaal close to the border with Zimbabwe, to avoid travel on dirt roads, where mines are laid more easily than in tamed highways.

Foreign Minister R.F. Botha warned Zimbabwe on Wednesday that South Africa would cross the border in pursuit of guerrillas if the mineings continued.

But Zimbabwe's government radio said Thursday that the government had on many occasions said that it would not permit its territory to be used as an infiltration route into South Africa by anti-government guerrillas.

Foreign ministers of the six black independent states nearest South Africa strongly condemned on Thursday the Pretoria government's threat to send troops into Zimbabwe. The Associated Press reported from Harare, Zimbabwe, in the attack in Secunda, four to six rockets were fired at Sasol in-



PROTESTS TO END — The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson and Marion Barry, mayor of Washington D.C., march in an anti-apartheid demonstration in Washington. Organizers announced on the first anniversary of protests at the South African Embassy that the demonstrations would end.

stallations that convert South Africa's abundant coal into oil, according to General Johann Coetzee, South Africa's commissioner of police. The country's oil supplies are limited by an international embargo on petroleum sales.

In a statement issued from its headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia, the African National Congress said it would not confirm or deny responsibility for the land-mine blasts in the north of the country. It denied that its guerrillas used Zimbabwe as a springboard for military action in South Africa.

■ **Plane Shot Down**

Angola said Thursday that South African fighters shot down an Antonov-12 civilian cargo plane Monday, killing 22 persons on board, Reuters reported from Lisbon.

Anti-government guerrillas said Wednesday that their anti-aircraft guns shot down an Antonov-12 aircraft Sunday in the same province, killing 10 Soviet and 11 Angolan Army officers.

Peres Opposes Questioning in Spy Case

(Continued from Page 1)

out the details of diplomatic exchanges.

Government spokesmen have said that espionage activities in the United States would be counter to longstanding Israeli policy.

■ **3 U.S. Espionage Hearings**

Philip Shenon of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

Mr. Pollard and his wife, Anne L. Henderson-Pollard, were denied bail at Wednesday's hearing, after FBI agents told U.S. District Court in Washington that he had provided Israel with hundreds of classified military documents.

The court hearing was one of three Wednesday involving American citizens accused of espionage.

Mr. Pollard, a civilian who worked in a special navy anti-terrorism unit, acknowledged that he had been a spy for about a year and a half, the FBI agent said.

Law enforcement officials, speaking to the court, seemed to raise the possibility that Mr. Pollard, 31, had also assembled documents that could be of interest to the Chinese government.

An FBI agent testified that several classified documents relating to the Chinese military were found in a suitcase belonging to Mr. Pollard.

Mrs. Pollard, who was also arrested on espionage charges, told a friend that she had planned to "make a presentation at the Chinese Embassy," the agent said.

Two law enforcement sources said after the hearing that they knew of no ties between Mr. Pollard and China, but both said they lacked full knowledge of the documents that officials said they had found in Mr. Pollard's possession.

At another bail hearing, this one in Baltimore, Ronald W. Pelton, a former communications specialist with the National Security Agency, was also denied release on bond after the FBI reported that he had admitted spying for the Soviet Union.

In Alexandria, Virginia, a U.S. magistrate ruled Wednesday that Larry Wu-Tai Chin, a retired agent for the Central Intelligence Agency, must also remain in custody until his trial on charges of spying for China.

The four arrests, the first of which came Thursday, were part of what officials said was an extraordinary roundup of Americans accused of spying for foreign governments.

A Reagan administration official said earlier this week that more espionage arrests are expected due to information provided by Vitaly

S. Yurchenko, the Soviet defector who returned to Moscow Nov. 6.

None of the defendants have yet entered pleas, although law-enforcement officials said that at least three of them — all but Mrs. Pollard — have confessed to espionage.

In testimony at the bail hearing for Mr. Chin, two agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation provided new details of the government's case against Mr. Chin, who was arrested Saturday.

Mark Johnson, one of the agents, testified that Mr. Chin, who worked for the intelligence agency from 1952 to his retirement in 1981, was such a valued agent to the Chinese that high government officials honored him at a banquet in Beijing in 1982.

Mr. Johnson also testified that about a year ago, in talking to a woman whom the bureau identified as his mistress, Mr. Chin discussed a permanent relocation to China.

The agent also said that Mr. Chin, who is accused of receiving more than \$140,000 from the Chinese for information, had "at least three" bank accounts in Hong Kong, including one that contained \$98,000 in 1983 and another that the authorities said they believed was for gold bullion.

Peter Meyers, Mr. Chin's attorney, in arguing for his client's release on bond pending trial, termed the government's case "very weak."

At the Pollards' bail hearing, an FBI agent, Eugene J. Nollkamper, disclosed details of Mr. Pollard's purported confession and said that Mr. Pollard had admitted receiving about \$2,500 a month from an Israeli contact in exchange for American secret documents, including some classified "higher than top secret."

The government has provided little information about the type of secret material Mr. Pollard reportedly provided to Israel, and details were scarce at Wednesday's court hearing.

Mr. Nollkamper said that classified documents, including several involving the military "capabilities" of foreign governments, were found in the Pollards' Washington apartment. Other secret documents were found in Mrs. Pollard's purse and in her husband's suitcase, the agent testified.

Some documents, the FBI agent said, involved "CACTUS," which he identified as the acronym for a military weapons system. According to "Jane's Weapon Systems," an authoritative guide to weapons, CACTUS is a ground-to-air weapons system manufactured in South Africa.

Smoke, Not Bullets, Killed Most on Egyptian Jet

(Continued from Page 1)

was used as insulation there and in the overhead racks of the aircraft.

When the bomb exploded, the official close to the investigation said, it set fire to the foam insulation, which produced a toxic gas that asphyxiated many of the passengers.

"The first bombs were badly placed and much too powerful," the official asserted.

■ **U.S. Warned of Hijacking**

Michael Dobbs of The Washington Post reported from Athens:

The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration warned major airports to expect a hijacking attempt by Iranian-trained extremists shortly before the EgyptAir takeover, according to a copy of the released message on file with the Greek authorities.

The message, which was routinely circulated to the Athens airport, said that 400 individuals of various Middle Eastern nationalities were undergoing training in Iran in aircraft hijacking. It gave details of 176 false Algerian passports allegedly procured by the Iranian authorities for possible use by terrorists.

The telexed message predicted that a hijacking would take place somewhere in Europe or the Middle East in late November or December. It added, however, that there was no precise information about which airports were most at risk.

The U.S. agency's telex offered no evidence to support its accusations against Iran.

The message gave the names, old numbers and new numbers of the 176 Algerian passports allegedly at the disposal of Iranian-trained terrorists.



Moamer Qadhafi

A First Thanksgiving in Nicaragua

By William R. Long
Los Angeles Times Service

BOACO, Nicaragua — The "Abraham Lincoln Brigade," organized and outfitted in California, came to Nicaragua to build a new village for peasants in the mountains southeast of here. Conditions were hard and work felt behind, but the American volunteers were determined to have all the walls and roofs up by Thanksgiving.

Laboring long hours, they made it. In fact, they feasted on steak and chicken and hamburgers with seven days to spare — in the mistaken belief that Thanksgiving fell on the third Thursday of November.

"It was like when the pilgrims finished building their houses and had their first harvest," said Steve Raeder, 36, of Pacoima, California. "That's kind of the way we felt."

The new Abraham Lincoln Brigade was founded by Abe Osheroff, 70, of Venice, California, a former Communist who belonged to the first brigade, an American volunteer unit that fought in the Spanish Civil War from 1936-39. Later, Mr. Osheroff was a carpenter, a labor leader, a building contractor and a lecturer. He has been a guest lecturer at the University of California in Los Angeles on the war, and filmed a "personal documentary" about the "fighting," called "Dreams and Nightmares."

In mid-1984, Mr. Osheroff began raising funds to finance a housing project in Nicaragua. He wanted to lend a helping hand to the leftist Sandinist revolution.

The Nicaraguan Housing Ministry welcomed the offer and said that a peasant cooperative, Mombachito, near Boaco in the central province of the same name, needed new homes for the 22 families that

own it and others who will join them.

Six of the families had been living in a long, dirt-floored shed at the 2,000-acre (808 hectares) cooperative, most of which was once a cattle ranch. Others occupied small shacks with mud walls and thatched roofs.

The guerrilla war being waged against the Sandinists recently has flared up in the Boaco area. Some of Mombachito's young men are fighting on the government side, and one was killed in a skirmish at the nearby town of Las Lejas. The Mombachito cooperative has a newly organized citizens' militia group but so far the U.S.-supported guerrillas have not attacked it.

Mr. Osheroff gathered a group of American volunteers — most of them Californians and about half construction workers — and paid their own fares. Work on 29 wooden houses began last September.

Not until Wednesday, six days later, did volunteers learn from a visitor that they had celebrated Thanksgiving a week early.

"It wasn't on the third Thursday," Mr. Raeder said. "Well, we'll have to get to town and celebrate again."

FAA Orders Checks On U.S. Airport Staffs

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration has ordered emergency measures at U.S. airports that will require background investigations for all airport, airline and contractor personnel who have access to airplanes and secure airport areas.

An official with the Transportation Department said Wednesday that the FAA also will seek legislative changes to require more thorough background checks for airport employees than now are permitted under some federal and state laws.

Malta Faced Pressure to Allow Assault on Jet

(Continued from Page 1)

Sunday, seven hours after the hijacked plane landed.

The other crucial decision was not to allow the plane to refuel and leave. The Maltese authorities said it would have been improper to allow the plane to leave after it was known that murder had been committed on board.

But there also appear to have been practical concerns. The captain, Hani Galal, has said that the plane depressurized during the air-

borne gunfight between a hijacker and an Egyptian security guard, when bullets pierced the plane's airtight shell.

Mr. Galal said Tuesday that if plane could have not flown higher than 14,000 feet (4,275 meters). "We couldn't have gone anywhere," he said.

Libya's role in direct negotiations with the hijackers is murky, but several facts have been established.

The hijackers clearly sought to

McDonald's, Missiles Meet At a U.S. Navy Base in Cuba

(Continued from Page 1)

tary exercise in response to the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba.

"Maybe we're finally being accepted as neighbors," said Master Petty Officer Tony Sumner, 41, of the Navy's Naval Air Station in Pensacola, Florida.

The navy tries hard to foster the tranquility. Sentries man high observation towers with M-16 rifles but require a superior's permission to load their weapons. Base officers avoid embarrassing Mr. Castro by refusing to divulge the number of Cuban defectors who jump the fences into Guantanamo.

Mr. Castro refuses to cash the \$4,085 monthly rent check from the United States, although Captain Condon noted that "the checks are not voided — they're still good."

Meanwhile, planted along the pink oleanders and squat sea-pige trees dotting the roadside, are

50,000 land mine hearing warnings in Spanish and English.

Throughout the base, an invading enemy would find piles of scrap metal designed to stop tanks in what the navy calls "anchor valleys." Rows of underground tubes called "blow holes" flank the narrow highway that winds through Guantanamo, ready to be filled with explosives.

Nothing better symbolizes the uneasy peace than North Gate, once the main thoroughfare for thousands of Cubans working on the base and for U.S. servicemen who frequented the bordello and bars of neighboring towns.

North Gate was closed in June 1959, after Mr. Castro took power, and is guarded now by 400 U.S. Marines in camouflage fatigues. They defend the base perimeter against about 1,200 Cuban troops stationed in the scrubby frontier.

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MORE THAN SIX	10 4

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ABC %	
FIVE	11 9
SIX	7 2
MORE THAN SIX	6 2

HIGHER INCOME	
READERS	REST OF PRESS %
ABC %	
MORE THAN 2,000,000 PTS. PER ANNUM	20 10

PREDOMINANT POSITION OF SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS	
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ABC %	
ENTREPRENEURS	34 21
FREE PROFESSIONS	21 17

THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY HAS MORE ADVANCED STUDIES	
READERS	REST OF PRESS %
ABC %	
	35 15

HIGH POSITIONS ARE PREDOMINANT AMONG EMPLOYED PERSONS	
READERS	REST OF PRESS %
ABC %	
COMPANY MANAGERS	8 2
TOP EXECUTIVES	19 7
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*According to a survey conducted in February-March 1985 by CISE, Socioeconomic Researchers, within the framework of the Autonomous Community of Madrid.

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U.S. Declares Firm Stance on Arms Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

to decide how to follow up on the summit developments and that some gestures or proposed new arms control measures should not be ruled out.

Referring to Soviet criticism of the Strategic Defense Initiative, Mr. Adelman said, "We have to presume that the Soviets will change on that score someday." He cited Moscow's change of heart on intermediate range nuclear forces as an indication that the Soviet Union sometimes significantly alters its position when the United States holds firm.

Soviet negotiators walked out of talks on intermediate range weapons after the United States began deploying missiles in Europe but the Kremlin has since stated its willingness to start negotiating an "interim" agreement on such weapons.

In a related development, administration officials confirmed that the number of SS-20s in the European portion of the Soviet Union had been reduced to 243.

In October, Mr. Gorbachev announced that Russia had reduced the number of SS-20s that could strike Western Europe to 243. He said the 243 figure represented the number of SS-20s that Russia had in June 1984, before it responded to the deployment of U.S. weapons in Europe. He called on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to stop deploying new U.S. missiles.

■ **NATO Plans Initiative**

The North Atlantic Treaty Orga-

2 FOR 1

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Country	Currency	1 year	6 mos.	3 mos.
Austria	S.	4,000	2,170	1,190
Belgium	B.F.	9,020	4,870	2,660
Denmark	D.Kr.	1,930	1,040	570
Finland	F.M.	1,410	760	414
France	F.F.	1,200	644	359
Germany	D.M.	480	261	144
Greece	Dr.	15,600	8,464	4,600
Netherlands	Fl.	590	298	166
Ireland	Ir.L.	115	62	34
Italy	Lira	274,000	149,040	82,800
Luxembourg	L.F.	9,020	4,870	2,660
Norway	N.Kr.	1,430	765	422
Portugal	B.	13,800	7,450	4,060
Spain	Pes.	21,200	11,500	6,200
Sweden	S.Kr.	1,470	793	434
Switzerland	S.Fr.	420	230	129
Rest of Europe, North Africa, Former French India, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East		\$ 320	174	95
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States, Asia		\$ 442	238	130

November 29, 1985

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Kingsley's Dangerous Othello

PARIS — Ben Kingsley is a slight and supple man whose outside stage and screen presence is achieved not by grand effects but by subtlety and concentration: a flicker of a smile, a sidelong glance say more than the wide gesture. In "Gandhi," in which he made his Oscar-winning screen debut, he dominated a teeming superproduction by sheer rectitude and restraint.

Before "Gandhi" Kingsley was already a respected classical actor whose stage roles had varied from Mr. Squares in "Nicholas Nickleby" to Trofimov in "The Cherry Orchard," from Brecht's Basil to Demetrius in Peter Brook's celebrated production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

Now he is playing Othello with the Royal

that's where his family came from; he came from East Africa — he adapted extremely well. He was an English doctor with a tweed suit and a stethoscope and glasses, driving an old Humber. It was the most extraordinary transformation.

Kingsley never attended acting school. "I auditioned for RADA [the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art] and they said so thank you. I think I did a very arrogant audition that probably said I don't think I need to go to school. I don't know, because the next week I did another audition for a professional company and was immediately accepted. Drama school helps you get to your first audition and some people desperately need three years to get there. I didn't."

He started off in a theater for children, moved on to provincial repertory and in 1966 auditioned for the RSC and was accepted. "By the time I would have been leaving RADA to go to my first audition I was working for the Royal Shakespeare Company, so in fact it worked out very well."

At present he thinks of doing the great classic stage roles and, on screen, contemporary comedy in the vein of the new Pincher film.

"I enjoy the titanic energy of Shakespearean tragedy in front of 1,300 people — for me there is great joy in that. I find equivalent joy in filming a look or pausing and saying what on film is funny, and the camera catches it and it provokes laughter in the cinema. Heroic acting onstage and subtle comedy on film is what I aspire to at the moment. The balance may swing the other way."

It already has, in Kingsley's wry and comic Hamlet. "Hamlet is a very witty man. The wit is a quintessential part of his intelligence. In order for the audience to feel a sense of loss at the end, you have to warm them with his irony and wit and his wonderful observations on the people around him. And then you feel the pain of the loss, the pain of 'to be or not to be,' the agony of 'the rest is

silence," because this wonderful witty mind is going to be snuffed out. So I think there's no good moping about with a skull in your hand. He's a lovely fellow, I mean he really is. He's an adorable man."

After "Gandhi" Kingsley appeared in London and on Broadway in "Kean," a one-man show about the great 19th-century actor. He is moved by the ephemeral nature of the actor's craft, which gives it both its nobility and its pathos.

"Finally the run ends and people say oh, I

saw that, a few years later. That's all that's left. Maybe the odd photograph, maybe there's an article written — we can get very obsessed and upset about our history in print because we know that actually once the dust has settled, sometimes that's all we've got left and it's very sad to be misinterpreted in print."

"Memories of a performance have to do with the people in that room, in that theater, at that time. I'm afraid that's the way it has to be. If there are any reverberations we try to protect them, but I'm fascinated by how certain actors have survived. I get now from books — that Mrs. Garrick gave Kean a pair of gloves that she swore Shakespeare's father had made. Wonderful!"

"Kean had a sword as Richard III, I don't know where it came from, it may have come from Garrick. That sword now belongs to Larry Olivier through Gielgud, through Irving, through Betterton, through all the actors. That they should one day say I think you should have this, old boy, that's dynamite, that's the whole noble side that goes against the ephemeral side. It's a prop sword, it's probably blunt and bent, but there's something going."

Were he to be given the sword, Kingsley said, "I'd weep buckets. I don't think I'd recover for the rest of my life." If not yet the sword, he has inherited Olivier's longtime adviser, a woman named Fabia Drake who lives in Morocco, where Kingsley filmed "Harem," and who helped him form his Othello.

"I've now started to confide in her and ask her what she thinks I ought to do next, and they're very rare, these people, very special, and one has to cling onto them." Kingsley asked her if he should play Richard III ("Don't bother, dear"), Shylock ("Don't bother, dear, well perhaps, let me think about that one"), Prospero ("Don't bother, dear"). Then she told Kingsley, who will be 42 on New Year's Eve, that he must play King Lear before he is 45.



Kingsley's Arab Moor, right, with David Suchet as Iago.

silence," because this wonderful witty mind is going to be snuffed out. So I think there's no good moping about with a skull in your hand. He's a lovely fellow, I mean he really is. He's an adorable man."

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"She said it needs that sort of physical stamina to get you through three and a half hours of that rage against the coming of the night or whatever."

Kingsley said he felt terrific about Fabia Drake's advice and could not wait to take on Lear. When he does, he will approach it as one must — as if he were the first man to play it. "As if it came through the letterbox that day in a brown envelope, and somebody said, read this, do you think it's any good?"

The Death of Modernism: Reports Greatly Exaggerated

by Paul Goldberger

NEW YORK — The fact that many so-called modern architects still go around practicing a trade as if it were alive can be taken as one of the great curiosities of our age," the critic Charles Jencks wrote in 1977; modern architecture, in his view, had "expired finally and completely."

Jencks was not alone: Numerous critics have spoken over the last decade of modernism's end, its collapse, its upheaval, its death. Whatever the favored metaphor, the message was the same — modern architecture's time was over.

In many ways, of course, it is. Modernism in its various forms will never again, at least in our time, hold sway over the creative impulses of the age as it did for the first six decades of this century. But if the last few years have shown us anything, it is that modernism has not so much died as been transformed, and in a different guise continues to occupy a position in contemporary architecture that is not so far from the mainstream. Modernist ideology does not have the meaning it once did, and modern buildings do not take on the same form, but a resurgent modernism appears to be edging back toward the center of the architectural stage.

There are many indications of this, and they go beyond the continued activity of architects such as I.M. Pei, Edward Larrabee Barnes and Richard Meier, eminent practitioners who have long worked in the modernist idiom and went on doing so even as the ideological ground beneath them began to shift. More important than is the fact that some of the better younger architects, such as Steven Holl, Bernard Tschumi, Tod Williams and George Ranzall, have chosen to eschew the return to historical interpretation that has become so common. Instead of being post-modern, these architects try in their work to expand the modernist vocabulary.

The impulse toward a resurgence of modernist sentiment will coalesce, surely, around the exhibition the Museum of Modern Art has planned for February to mark the centennial of the birth of Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. It will be a major event, promised as the most complete retrospective of this modernist master's work ever mounted, and it has already stimulated several books on the great International Style architect; the effect of all of this will certainly be to restore Mies, whose significance has been obscured not a little in recent years, to the forefront of the architectural consciousness.

Nearly as important, certainly, is the immense outpouring of opposition to the Whitney Museum's plan to alter and obscure portions of its Marcel Breuer-designed building — which is nothing if not a modernist monument — with an altogether different, post-modernist addition by Michael Graves. This anti-Graves effort has reached an almost hysterical pitch, and its tone has been that of a passionate defense of modern architecture as represented by the original building.

There has been no such outcry over the Guggenheim Museum's plan to alter and expand its Frank Lloyd Wright building, and it is hard not to wonder if one reason for this is that the Guggenheim's architect, the firm of Gwathmey Siegel & Associates, has proposed not a post-modern but a modernist addition. It is not Wright's own brand of modernism — it is more along the lines of the International Style rendered in tile — but it is a modernist work.

But if modernism is back — and one should repeat that it never wholly left us, whatever the sentiments of some critics — it now takes a form not at all like the one it possessed before. The current wave of interest in modernism has none of the moral force of the original modernist revolution, none of the certainty that this would be a style that would transform the world. Neo-modernism, if we can call it that, is aesthetic, not ethical; its interests are in celebrating the look, not the meaning, of modernism.

Orthodox modernism was a style of pristine, cool, austere buildings, its extraordinary reserve exemplified in the glass boxes and flat-roofed houses of the postwar era. In its greatest examples it is stunningly beautiful, but it is the beauty of sparseness, not of excess. The neo-modernism we are beginning to see is less direct; we might even call it a kind of baroque modernism, full of complex surfaces and intricate spaces that use the design vocabulary of the modern movement, but to much more mannerist ends. The ultimate neo-modernist work, in a sense,

might be Bernard Tschumi's plan for the Parc de la Villette in Paris, in which little modern structures become fantasy buildings.

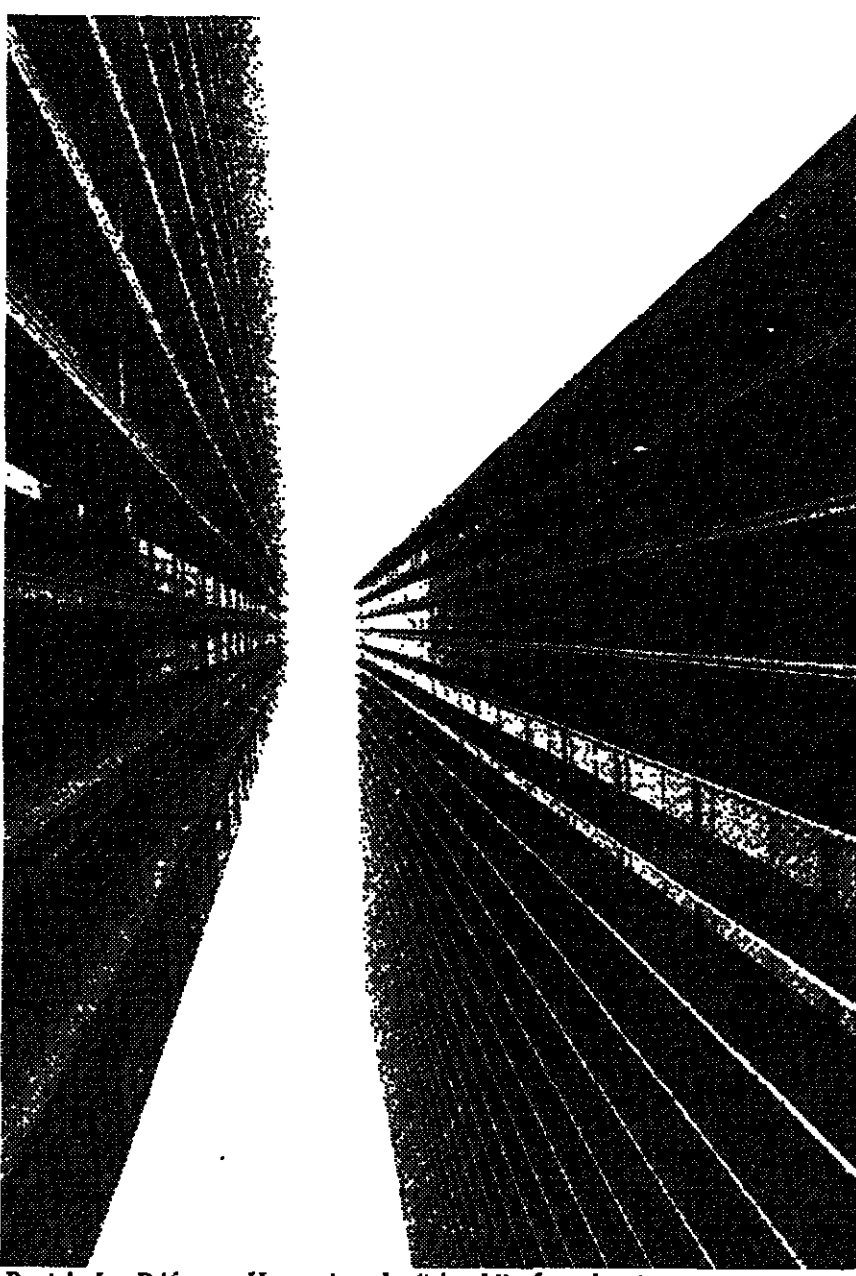
Orthodox modernism, as conceived in Europe in the first two decades of this century, was utopian; its dream was a social one as much as an aesthetic one. It wanted to break away from history, not embrace it. Its open physical form was seen as symbolizing not only new technological possibilities but the openness of a new, egalitarian society. The modern movement was conceived in reaction to bourgeois culture, but it sought not so much to rise above that culture as to change it.

The great irony of the modern movement is that it achieved its presence throughout the world not by acceptance of its utopian ideology but by rejection of it, for it was not the moral imperative of modernism that made it the nearly universal commercial architectural style after World War II; rather, it was the style's ability to be replicated cheaply and rapidly, and the appeal of its

In art, second-rate imitations are irrelevant; in architecture they have a pernicious importance, for they shape the world around us, often more fully than do the great works. And the failure of the modernist vernacular was surely modernism's greatest failure in architecture, for it was this — the wretchedness of places like Third Avenue in New York and Paris's La Défense — that made modern architecture seem not merely exhausted but worthless.

By the late 1960s an architecture of reaction to modernism had begun. Robert Venturi, Charles Moore, Philip Johnson and Robert A.M. Stern, to name but a few post-modern practitioners, within a few years established a pattern of significant architecture based on a rejection of many of the visual trademarks of modernism. By the time Jencks wrote of the death of modernism in 1977, there really did not seem to be much vital life left within the modernist idiom.

But most post-modernist architects and critics assumed that the ideology of modernism and its aesthetic were inevitably intertwined, and that it would all disappear at



Paris's La Défense: Hastening the "death" of modernism.

austere forms to the rapidly growing corporation. By the mid-1950s the most common modernist buildings were office towers and suburban office parks.

A parallel, but hardly identical, phenomenon occurred in the visual arts, where the heroic works of Abstract Expressionism, the equivalent in painting of the great modernist masterworks in architecture, by the late 1970s seemed more and more to be pieces of art history. Here, too, the sense that these works were radical was becoming more difficult to sustain, and much current work, particularly by younger painters, took on a much less abstract form.

It is not surprising, then, that in architecture as well as in art the most restless minds began to look elsewhere, away from modernism. In architecture the crisis of modernism was far more serious than in art, for the body of modern architecture consisted not merely of great masterworks that seemed to be slipping into history, but also of a dismal landscape filled with mediocre, crude structures in the modernist idiom.

once, when in fact the ideology and the aesthetic had long since parted company. The moral force of modernism had ebbed; what was left was the aesthetic, stripped of its ideological baggage.

And that aesthetic, operating on its own, continued to be a vocabulary within which buildings were made, albeit in a kind of ideological vacuum. That is where it is today: More a pure aesthetic than an ideology, it nonetheless continues to yield significant architecture. The work of such architects as Frank Gehry, Charles Gwathmey and Robert Siegel, Richard Meier, Mario Botta and Cesar Pelli, among others, is surely a quest into aesthetic issues that are modernist in nature — surface, space and abstract form.

The neo-modernism of the mid-1980s does not look like the modernism of an earlier generation. Consistent with its interest in aesthetic matters over social meaning, it is more mannered, more complex visually than most earlier modernism: Meier's work is sufficient testament to that. It is also sleeker, for it tends, especially in the hands

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A New Bohemia in Manhattan

by Maureen Dowd

NEW YORK — Ann Magnuson sits on a worn couch in her East Village apartment, rummaging in the junkyard of American culture. She talks, with affectionate mockery, about icons and totems and slogans, past and present. Her allusions spill out like the contents of some crazed time capsule — Steve and Eydie, "The Beverly Hillsbillies," Patty Hearst, Gidget, TV evangelists, Lawrence Welk, Jim Morrison and the Doors, Chicken McNuggies, high-fiber diets, midstate pork princesses, Mantovani, Mr. Spock, "Beyond the Valley of the Dolls."

Magnuson, 28, conjures up these spirits in her satirical skits for downtown clubs such as Area, Danceteria and the Pyramid. Her characters include Mrs. Rambo, who shoots her way through Bloomington's to save Nancy Reagan from getting a New Wave makeup job at the Magnuson, who had a bit part in the movie "Desperately Seeking Susan," would have been described as an aspiring actress and her territory would have been called the bohemian part of town. Now she is a performance artist with a cult following and the area where she lives and works is simply called downtown.

She is at the center of the vivid New York arts community that has captured international attention spinning what has come to be known as "the downtown style." The artists cannibalize high art and the mass culture of the last three decades — television, suburbia, pornography, Saturday morning

cartoons, comic books, Hollywood gossip magazines, spirituality, science fiction, horror movies, grocery lists, top-40 lists.

"It's everything turned inside of itself — it's sensory overload," Magnuson said. "It's a postmodern conglomeration of all styles. You steal everything."

The community tends to hug the edges of Manhattan island and carefully avoids that older artists' haunt, Greenwich Village. While past bohemians were rebels, with contempt for the middle class and the mercantile culture, many of the current breed share the same values as the yuppie uptown.

This is a blue-chip bohemia where artists talk tax shelters more than politics, where American Express Gold Cards are more emblematic than garrets.

"It's not chic to be a starving artist any more," said Joe Dolce, a writer and publicist for the nightclub Area. "It's more chic to be making millions. Bohemia meets David Stockman."

Despite its old-fashioned aroma, the word "bohemian" offers a valuable context in considering New York's art scene. Historic comparisons with other famed countercultures can help make sense of downtown's heady, kaleidoscopic imagery and values.

Bohemians such as Montmartre, Montparnasse and, more recently, St. Germain-des-Près in Paris; the area north of the Chelsea Embankment in London; Schwabing in Munich; North Beach in San Francisco; and Greenwich Village in New York have been havens where artists and their hangers-on lived, worked and gave each other support — artists contra mondo.

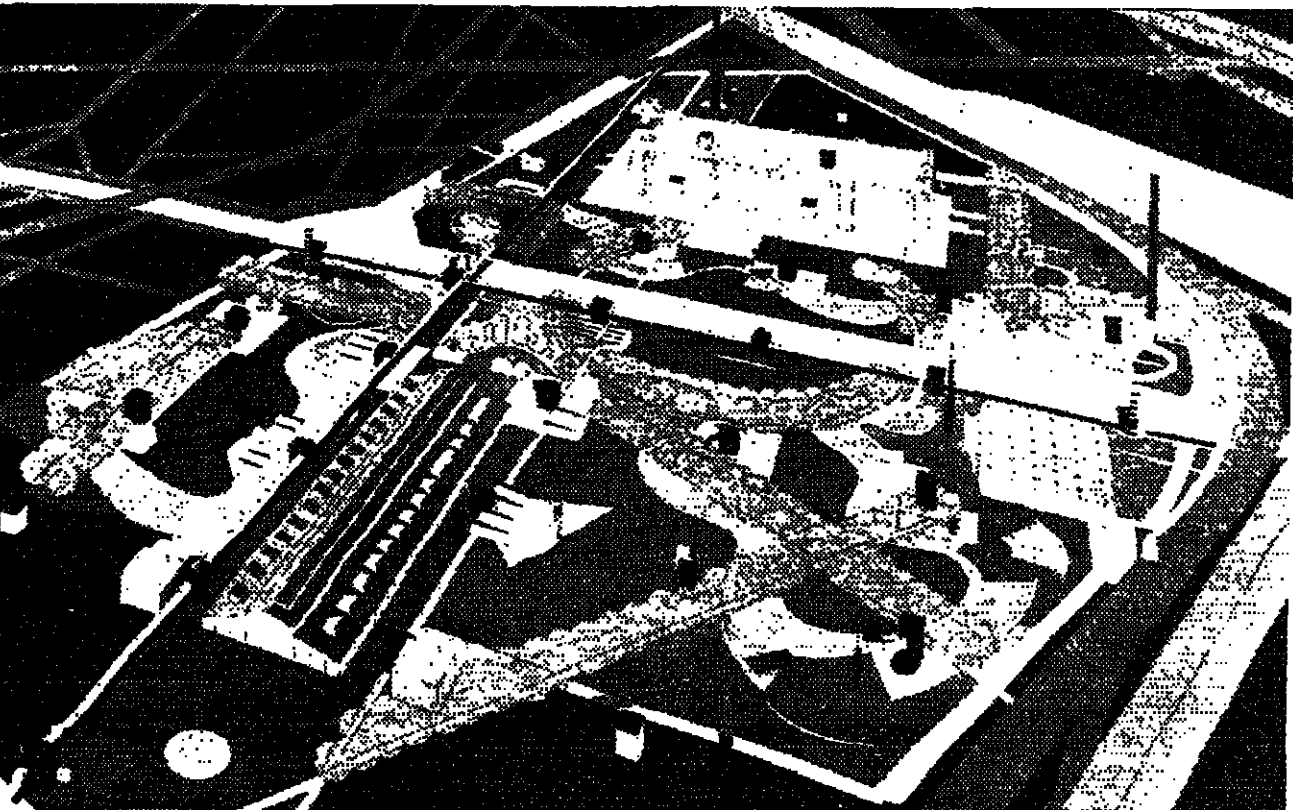
The real passion of many of the bohemians was for ideas. There was always much argument in these places about aesthetics, much talk of politics and social change. The political bias of most of the artists, until recently, was to the left and away from the establishment. Most early bohemians argued that art itself was the result of the feelings that arose naturally in common folk. That idea, however, like many that surfaced in bohemia, was challenged almost from the beginning. The poet Baudelaire, a bohemian who hated bohemia, argued that art was artifice, that it did not arise from life but that the proper life should be art. Oscar Wilde, some years later, concurred.

Robert Motherwell, one of the founders of the Abstract Expressionist movement, recalls that when he was living in Greenwich Village in the 1940s, art was regarded as a spiritual quest. "The material options for modernist artists in the 1940s were much more limited than they are for artists today," he said. "Due to the low standing then of American modernist artists, rarely did such artists expect to make money at all. I naively used to think it was immoral to know a critic or a museum director."

Bohemia also acted as a precursor of taste and change in standards in art and behavior. It usually took at least a generation for such change to be discovered and accepted by the society at large.

New York's downtown art community, viewed in the context of bohemias of the past, certainly displays aspects similar to most of them. Like the artistic and nightclub

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Bernard Tschumi's neo-modernist plan for the Parc de la Villette in Paris.

TRAVEL

A New Bohemia Continued from page 5

society of Berlin during the years of the Weimar Republic, downtown believes in freedom of expression and pleasure. The place looks and sounds like "Swinging London" of the 1960s, when young people up and down the King's Road in Chelsea lived for rock and dressed up in the outlandish costumes of Carnaby Street.

New York's current bohemia differs from its predecessors, however, because its attitude toward money and politics has changed drastically. The idea of the poor, struggling artist has been rejected, as has the idea of the affinity between art and the common man. Moreover, the attitude of the rest of society toward bohemia has changed. People are no longer shocked by it; they're often titillated and desperately seeking its style.

Just as bohemians have grown more like yuppies, so a credit-card culture dizzies with consumption has grown eager for the product of bohemia. "What is very far out in September is totally embraced by the following spring," said Hilton Kramer, editor of The New Criterion.

Partly, this is because the imagery of this arts scene is easier for the average person to understand — paintings of Fred Flintstone, silk-screens of Kraft grape-jelly jars, poems about Ozzie Nelson, performance art featuring live versions of "The Dating Game."

In any case, there is, suddenly, a great appetite for downtown New York's style, in humor, fashion, film, writing, art and music.

Amos Poe, a New York filmmaker, recalls that several years ago he sought to make a movie of downtown vignettes and received little response. "Now a lot of producers are calling up and saying, 'When are you going to do that downtown thing?'"

"Downtown has become a myth, something exotic," Pilar Limosner, 30, a fashion designer with a shop on gritty Avenue A in the East Village, said she could barely hang up one of her new creations, such as her Mrs. Rambo camouflage cocktail outfit (inspired by her friend Magnuson), before "the buyers from Macy's are down here scrounging for it."

The fascination has been fanned by the success of three movies set downtown, made by directors who live there: Susan Seidelman's "Desperately Seeking Susan," Jim Jarmusch's "Stranger Than Paradise" and Martin Scorsese's "After Hours," by the popularity of "Bright Lights, Big City," the Jay McInerney novel set amid chic downtown clubs and restaurants; by the influence in rock of Talking Heads and in music and fashion of Madonna and Cyndi Lauper, all of whom got their start downtown; and by the art explosion in the East Village that has given young artists who were unknown a few years ago the sort of celebrity and wealth previously reserved for rock stars.

The satire of icons and clichés that defines the downtown style has been called nihilistic nostalgia and après-garde. The classic and the kitschy, the serious and the shallow are yoked, provoking greater confusion than ever about the distinctions between art and decoration, art and entertainment.

"I used to wonder what young artists would turn out like who grew up with Andy Warhol's pictures on the wall as acceptable art and thousands and thousands of television images stored in their minds," said Henry Geldzahler, a critic and former curator of 20th-century art at the Metropolitan Museum. "The result is the East Village. Their art is not just precious things that change hands at high prices. It's more art as blood that courses through our veins. It's a way of living, a way of being."

What looks to us to be glitzy and vulgar is to them, I'm afraid, quite natural. It's what clothes looked like when they were kids, what comics looked like, what MTV looks like. The materials that made up their world were not wood and oil and paint and all those wonderful crinkly things we used to like."

Two of Ann Magnuson's closest friends are Kenny Scharf and Keith Haring, who have become art stars downtown, with waiting lists for their work and annual salaries in the six-figure range. Scharf, 27, draws colorful landscapes, many inspired by

the 1960s television cartoons "The Jetsons" and "The Flintstones." Haring, 37, first known for his subway art, does graffiti-style drawings featuring his trademark doodles of a crawling baby and a barking dog.

Haring is opening a boutique in SoHo in January, the Pop Shop, to sell his art on shoelaces, wallpaper, T-shirts, radios and patches — a sort of Laura Ashley of the Neo. "Some of us have finally gotten to the point where we don't feel we have to suffer what René Ricard called 'the Van Gogh syndrome,' where, if you're an artist, people don't like you to make money until you're dead," Haring said, sitting at a desk with a Mickey Mouse telephone at his elbow.

Another member of the crowd is Gracie Mansion, 38, who legally changed her name from Joanne Mayhew Young to that of the residence of the mayor of New York "just for the heck of it." Her trend-setting gallery on Avenue A in the East Village looks more like a fun house than a lucrative dealership, owned by Pilar Limosner and Carmel Johnson, features a vest covered with National Football League labels and a skirt covered with the Budweiser logo (not a set).

Because it often appears that downtown, to paraphrase Lauper, just wants to have fun, the young artists are often called on to explain why a product that looks like fun, and bohemians who have fun, should be taken seriously.

Scharf addressed the sensitive issue of fun recently in Art News magazine. "The whole thing about fun — I like to have fun," he said. "I think everyone wants to have fun. I think that having fun is being happy. I know it's not all fun, but maybe fun helps with the bad. I mean, you definitely cannot have too much fun. O.K., it's like I want to have fun when I'm painting. And I want people to have fun looking at the paintings. When I think, what should I do next? I think: more, newer, better, now, funner."

Denzon of downtown subscribe to the Oscar Wilde premise that "one should either be a work of art or wear a work of art." The downtown look is a sort of postpunk, neo-New Wave jumble in cascading decades, ranging from Victorian morning coats to Marilyn Monroe sundresses to bikers' outfits. A couple enters the Pyramid Club on Avenue A with chains of naked baby dolls dangling from the belts of their jeans. A man shows up at Area wearing a dinner jacket with fashion magazine covers glued over every inch of material.

Where there have been artists' colonies there have been faded watering holes. In the 1850s, Baudelaire, Dumas fils and Henri Murger gathered at the Brasserie des Martyrs, a café on the edge of Montmartre. In an unfashionable slum south of Washington Square before World War I, Eugene O'Neill, John Reed and others sat around a seedy saloon called the Golden Swan, which they rechristened "the Hell Hole" and which became the main source of material for O'Neill's "The Iceman Cometh." The grubby Cedar Street Tavern on University Place in Greenwich Village became the hangout for Abstractists such as Jackson Pollock, Franz Kline and Willem de Kooning in the 1950s, and later drew the best poets Allen Ginsberg, Jack Kerouac and Gregory Corso.

Now the top artists gather at glittering nightclubs. The nature of bars suits the increased collaboration among artists in the 1980s. Clubs have become art galleries and experimental theaters and fashion runways. They host book parties, photo exhibits and



Madonna's downtown style in "Desperately Seeking Susan."



Boston's Public Garden, with its celebrated swan boats.

Museum Season in Boston

by Fox Butterfield

BOSTON — It is museum season here, with a lifetime of paintings by Renoir on display at the Museum of Fine Arts and the opening of the critically celebrated Sackler Museum at Harvard University in Cambridge.

The Renoir show, through Jan. 5, is making its only U.S. stop in Boston; it drew record-breaking crowds in Paris and London. Already about half the 450,000 tickets have been sold.

The Sackler Museum, designed by the British architect James Stirling, has been hailed by Philip Johnson as "the clearest, simplest, and to my mind the best museum I have seen to date." Its main stair, rising dramatically through six stories in a straight line, has been praised as a daring and brilliant device. The building has also been criticized for a dreary exterior.

The Fogg, Sackler and Busch-Reisinger museums (this third Harvard museum is devoted to German art) are jointly exhibiting, through Jan. 5, "Modern Art at Harvard."

Boston's historic downtown area is very compact, largely dating from the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries; hence most sightseeing tours can easily be made by foot. Perhaps the best place to begin is the observatory atop New England's tallest building, the John Hancock Tower in Copley Square, open from 9 A.M. (weekends from 10 A.M.) to 11 P.M. The view is spectacular — as far as the White Mountains of New Hampshire on a clear day.

The Freedom Trail, a three-mile tour of 16 historic sites connected by red lines in the sidewalk, makes a delightful walk if the weather is not too cold. Maps are available from the Boston National Historical Park Visitors Center at 15 State Street (tel. 617-223-0058).

A good place to begin is Charles Bulfinch's gold-domed State House atop Beacon Hill. Then walk into the North End (an Italian neighborhood with Italian restaurants lining Hanover Street) to Paul Revere's house. Built in 1680, it is the oldest building in Boston.

The trail ends up at the Charlestown Navy Yard and the U.S.S. Constitution — "Old Ironsides," a 44-gun frigate launched in 1797 and undefeated in 42 battles. It is the most popular tourist attraction in Boston, and deservedly so: The ship's cramped decks, rope hammocks, tall masts and rows of cannons offer a glimpse of how sailors lived in another century.

Although it takes a little more effort, one of the most rewarding experiences in Boston,

at least for anyone who lived through the 1960s, is a visit to the John F. Kennedy Library (617-929-4567), at Columbia Point Library on the harbor just south of the city. Take the Southeast Expressway and get off at Exit 17, then follow the signs past The Boston Globe and the Boston campus of the University of Massachusetts.

The library-museum is housed in a soaring marble and glass edifice designed by I.M. Pei. It offers an exhibition of Kennedy family pictures as well as a moving 30-minute film on President Kennedy's life.

Among musical events, the Boston Ballet will perform "The Nutcracker" Dec. 5-29 at the Wang Center for the Performing Arts, 270 Tremont Street (617-542-3600). Tickets are \$13 to \$23. The ballet's new artistic director, Bruce Marks, fresh from his success building up Ballet West in Salt Lake City, said he hoped to work a similar transformation on the Boston corps. Feb. 5-9, Marks will offer a choreographer's festival featuring the world premiere of a new work by Mark Morris. Tickets will be \$15.50 to \$28.50.

In Cambridge, the American Repertory Theater at 64 Brattle Street (617-547-8300) will perform "The Nutcracker" Dec. 5-29 at the Wang Center for the Performing Arts, 270 Tremont Street (617-542-3600). Tickets are \$13 to \$23. The ballet's new artistic director, Bruce Marks, fresh from his success building up Ballet West in Salt Lake City, said he hoped to work a similar transformation on the Boston corps. Feb. 5-9, Marks will offer a choreographer's festival featuring the world premiere of a new work by Mark Morris. Tickets will be \$15.50 to \$28.50.

The Marquis de Lafayette in the new Lafayette Hotel (617-451-2600), owned by Swissair, has rapidly gained adherents. The managers of the hotel (on the edge of what Bostonians call the Cambridge Zone, a dreary strip of bars and adult bookstores) hired Louis Outlier, who runs L'Oasis, a Michelin three-star restaurant in La Napoule-Plage in the south of France. Mr. Outlier designed the Marquis de Lafayette from tableware to menu, and sent over several of his disciples to staff the kitchen.

A reliable favorite is Maison Robert (617-227-3370), inside Old City Hall, the 1985 Second Empire structure where Mayor James Michael Curley had his last lunch. (The restaurant overlooks the King's Chapel Burying Ground, the oldest cemetery in town.) Under the guidance of its chef and owner, Lucien Robert, the menu changes less rapidly than at some other fashionable restaurants.

At any of the above restaurants, dinner for two with wine will be about \$100.

For seafood, the most popular attraction is one of the three branches of Legal Sea Foods (the easiest to find for out-of-towners is in the Park Plaza Hotel at 50 Park Plaza, 617-426-4444). The fish chowder is a heavy brew, and the sole, seared halibut and swordfish are always fresh. The drawback is waiting in line; no reservations are accepted. A meal for two will run \$30 to \$50, depending on choice of beverage.

Thanks to the economic revival of Boston and an enormous boom in downtown construction, the number of hotels in the city has more than doubled in the past three years, reducing a chronic shortage.

The Ritz-Carlton (617-536-5700), overlooking the Boston Harbor Garden, remains the elegant dapper of the city's landmarks. Rates are \$175 to \$225 for a double. In the financial district, Air Edwards Midland (617-451-1900) is an Italian Renaissance-style hotel in the renovated Federal Reserve Bank building, 5170 to 5950 for a double.

The new Chelsea Hotel in the Charles Square complex (617-364-1200) near the Kennedy School of Government in Cambridge offers first-class accommodations right in Harvard Square and among numerous shops and restaurants. Double \$145 to \$185. For somewhat less expensive quarters, the Park Plaza (617-426-4444) is a good alternative; double \$105 to \$125.

Most hotels offer discounted packages during the fall and winter.

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue. Revise tickets to a surcharge of \$1.75 may be reserved by calling Teletel (800-382-8080) or, in Boston, 617-720-3434.

Fogg Art Museum, 20 Quincy Street, across from the Sackler, Busch-Reisinger Museum, 29 Kirkland Street. All openings on Saturday 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., Sunday 1-5 P.M. Admission \$3, under 18 free.

U.S.S. Constitution, Charlestown Navy Yard, 9-39 A.M. to 3-5 P.M. Admission free. Kennedy Library, Columbia Point, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Admission \$5.

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DECEMBER CALENDAR

AUSTRIA
VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel. 72.12.11).
CONCERTS — Dec. 1: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Miguel Gomez Martinez conductor, Jose Francisco Alonso piano (Rodrigo, Turina), Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Philippe Entremont conductor, Ola Rudner violin (Haydn, Mozart).
Dec. 2: Alban Berg Quartet (Bartok, Dvorak).
Dec. 3 and 4: The Chamber Orchestra of Europe, Murray Perahia conductor/piano (Bach, Mozart).
Dec. 9: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Semyon Bychkov conductor, Andrea Lucchesini piano (Chopin, Shostakovich).
Dec. 10: Artis Quartet (Beethoven, Schubert).
Dec. 14: ORF Symphony Orchestra, Heinrich Hollreiser conductor.

Gabriele Sima soprano (Mozart).
Dec. 17: Haydn Trio, Wolfgang Schulz flute (Haydn, Mozart).
Dec. 18: Hagen Quartet, Oleg Maisenberg piano (Brahms, Mozart).
Dec. 19: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Johannes Prinz conductor, Doris Adam piano (Janacek, Mozart).
Dec. 20: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Horst Stein conductor, Gottfried Hornik baritone (Handel, Stravinsky).
Dec. 21 and 22: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Herbert Prikopa conductor (Schubert).
Musikverein (tel. 65.81.90).
CONCERTS — Dec. 1: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Christoph von Dohnanyi conductor (Berg, Dvorak).
Dec. 2: Tonkünstler Orchestra, Walter Veigl conductor, Kimiko Nemi piano (Bach, Rubin).
Dec. 4: Küch Quartett (Bach, Dvorak).
Dec. 6 and 7: Tonkünstler Orches-

"Contemporary Art" (Borofsky, Dokoupil, Eckell, Duarte, Senise).
To Dec. 15: "Modern Classics" (Portinari, Segall, Malfatti).
To Dec. 15: "The Apprentice Tourist: Photos of the Amazon Region by Maureen Bisilliat and Mario de Andrade."

ENGLAND
LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel. 638.41.41).
CONCERTS — London Symphony Orchestra — Dec. 3: Lukas Foss conductor/piano (Ives, Mozart).
Dec. 4: Brian Wright conductor, Manoug Parikian violin (Beethoven, Weber).
Dec. 14: Raffaello Monterosso conductor (Bellini).
Dec. 31: John Georgiadis conductor/violin (J. Strauss).
Dec. 1: Philharmonia Orchestra, Ian Humphris conductor (Handel).
Dec. 10: London Concert Orchestra, Robert Ziegler conductor, John Alley piano, Ian Watson piano (Mozart, Offenbach).
Dec. 15: BBC Concert Orchestra, James Galloway conductor/Flute, BBC Singers (Humperdinck, Mozart).
Dec. 20 and 22: BBC Symphony Orchestra, Gennadi Rozhdenskiy conductor (Prokofiev).
Dec. 26: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Norman Del Mar conductor, Yehudi Menuhin violin (Beethoven).
Dec. 27: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Barry Douglas piano (Rossini, Tchaikovsky).
Dec. 29: Camerata Lysy, Alberto Lysy conductor/violin, Yehudi Menuhin violin (Bach, Vivaldi).
EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 23 "Miracles in Carved Ivory: Kodo Oludun." To Jan. 26: "Matthew Smith." "Toki: Tradition in Japan Today." "Nihonga."
MUSICAL — Dec. 30: "The Pirates of Penzance" (Gilbert & Sullivan).
THEATER — Dec. 12-14, 16-21,

23, 26-28: "As You Like It" (Shakespeare).
British Museum (tel. 636.15.55).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 1986: "Buddhism: Art and Faith."
Hayward Gallery (tel. 928.57.08).
EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 16: "Torres-Garcia: Grid-Pattern Sign." "Homage to Barcelona." National Theatre (tel. 633.08.80).
THEATER — Dec. 10, 11, 21, 23, 26-28: "Love for Love" (Congreve).
Dec. 12-14, 16, 30: "Mrs. Warren's Profession" (Shaw).
Dec. 17-19: "The Duchess of Malfi" (Webster).
Tate Gallery (tel. 821.13.13).
EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 8: "Scott Burton." To Jan. 10: "Kurt Schwitters." Victoria and Albert Museum (tel. 589.63.71).
EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 2: "Beatrice Potter: The V&A Collection." To Jan. 26: "Hats from India." To May 25: "British Watercolours."

FRANCE
BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel. 341.44.49).
BALLET — Dec. 1 and 3: "Les Sylphides" (Fokine, Chopin).
Dec. 2, 26, 27: "The Nutcracker" (Petipa, Tchaikovsky).
OPERA — Dec. 4 and 11: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini).
Dec. 6, 8, 12, 15, 20: "Hansel und Gretel" (Humperdinck).
Dec. 7 and 14: "Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner).
Dec. 10: "I Barbiere di Siviglia" (Rossini).
Dec. 16: "Salome" (R. Strauss).
Dec. 17: "Tosca" (Puccini).
Dec. 19: "Fidelio" (Beethoven).
Dec. 21, 23, 25, 29: "Zar und Zimmermann" (Lortzing).
Dec. 31: "Orpheus in the Underworld" (Offenbach).
Philharmonie (tel. 25488-0).
CONCERTS — Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra — Dec. 7 and 8: Herbert von Karajan conductor (Debussy).
Dec. 13: Gianluigi Gelmetti conductor (Brahms, Zemlinsky).
Dec. 18 and 19: Seiji Ozawa conductor, Peter Serkin piano (Mozart, Tchaikovsky).
Dec. 21 and 22: Yehudi Menuhin conductor (Bach, Mozart).
Dec. 30: Herbert von Karajan conductor (Ravel, Weber).
Berlin Symphony Orchestra — Dec. 1 and 2: Hans Hilsdorf conductor (Bach).
Dec. 6: Thomas Christian David conductor, Yonika Ikeya piano (Beethoven).

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ITALY
BOLOGNA, Teatro Comunale (tel. 52.99.47).
OPERA — Dec. 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 15, 17: "Der Freischütz" (Weber).
MILAN, Padiglione d'Arte Contemporanea (tel. 78.48.80).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 13: "Gina Pane: Partitions." Richard Long - Salvatore Scarpitta."

JAPAN
TOKYO, Bunka Kaikan (tel. 528.21.11).
CONCERT — Dec. 5: Tokyo Metropolitan Symphony Orchestra, Jean Fournet conductor, Yo-Yo Ma cello (Dvorak, Mendelssohn).
Idemitsu Gallery (tel. 213.31.11).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 22: "The World of Rim-Pa School." Matsuoaka Museum (tel. 437.27.87).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 26: "Chinese Potteries." National Museum of Western Art (tel. 828.51.31).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 8: "Vincent Van Gogh."

MONTE-CARLO, Opera de Monte-Carlo (tel. 50.76.54).
BALLET — Dec. 21, 22, 24: "Theme and Variations" (Balanchine, Tchaikovsky).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 22: "Ancient Mexico: History and Civilization in Mesoamerica." Yamatane Museum (tel. 669.76.43).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 25: "Japanese Paintings."

SCOTLAND
EDINBURGH, National Gallery (tel. 556.89.21).
EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 24: "Netherlandish Drawings." To Jan. 5: "The Christmas Story." National Gallery of Modern Art (tel. 556.89.21).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 5: "Bel Uitz. Prints 1920-1923."

UNITED STATES
NEW YORK, Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel. 535.77.10).
EXHIBITION — Jan. 5: "India! Museum of Modern Art (tel. 708.94.00).
EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 3: "New Photography" (Bernard, Mendocino, Ross, Spano). To Jan. 7: "Contrasts of Form: Geometric Abstract Art 1910-1980." SAN FRANCISCO, Museum of Modern Art (tel. 863.88.00).
EXHIBITION — Dec. 5-Feb. 5: "Elmer Bischoff 1947-1985." WASHINGTON D.C., National Portrait Gallery (tel. 357.27.00).
EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 1: "Women on Time." To April 13: "Private Lives of Public Figures: The Nineteenth Century Family Print."

WEEKEND

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W.E. : 10 H/20 H

FOR FUN AND PROFIT

State-of-the-Art Travel:
A Bargain Never Hurts

by Roger Collis

LET'S face it: Ultimate state-of-the-art travel is having your own customized travel agent, limo at either end and a gaggle of vice presidents to iron out any problems along the way. But for executives still climbing their way up the corporate pyramid or those in business on their own, state-of-the-art means knowing how to cut corners in style.

It never hurts to drive a bargain, especially if the value for money does not always depend on how much you pay. For example, it is possible to fly first class, or even Concorde, for little more than the cost of a business-class ticket, or to stay at the Ritz for about the same price as the Holiday Inn. On the other hand, there is no sense in going for economy if it's flexibility you need. A super-saver ticket can be costly if you must suddenly change itinerary.

For most people, getting there as comfortably and conveniently as possible is what counts. But state-of-the-art is knowing which airlines provide the best business-class service both in the air and on the ground; and it is knowing how to pace yourself by allowing for stopovers and weekend breaks, often at marginal expense.

In Europe, patches of liberalization (such as the recent Anglo-Dutch agreement), co-existing with more protectionist regimes, have intensified competition across the board, making the system of airline fare structures seem even more arbitrary and chaotic. Here's the first part of a checklist to help you through it; the second part will appear next week.

• Check out your travel agent. A good business agent should provide a 24-hour computerized information and reservation service—but make sure it isn't biased to the agency's favorite airline. Does your agent give you a rebate on turnover? (This could be from 2 to 6 percent, depending on the size of your business.) More important, do you get the benefit of bulk discounts for air tickets and hotel rooms? A London-based agent who guarantees British Airways 300 return Concorde flights a year is able to offer them for "about the same as the business-class fare." A good agent knows the ins and outs of promotional fare offers and can juggle rates and travel sectors for the best possible deal. This can be done by manipulating "fare construction units," which means you can have an additional trip at no extra cost. For example, if you buy a round trip from London to Sydney, you can have a London-Stockholm round-trip ticket thrown in for use any time. Buying a round-the-world ticket in London instead of New York can save you about \$1,200. Less orthodox is to buy a "cross border" ticket from which the agent detaches the top coupon; for example, on an Amsterdam-London-New York flight you can depart from London but benefit from the much lower fare originating in Amsterdam. Most IATA agents can now offer you such a deal, although you have to be careful which airlines you choose. All agents should offer you a "bottom line" service demonstrating, on customized print-outs, how much money they are saving you.

• Check out your own deals. One way is to subscribe to the ABC or Official Airline Guides electronic editions for your personal computer. Unlike the usually biased airline booking systems, these give impartial information on fares and schedules and are a good way to keep travel agents on their toes. Failing that, carry an ABC or OAG monthly pocket guide with you on a trip. OAG is possibly more comprehensive for North America, while ABC has the edge in Europe. They are invaluable for last-minute rejigging of schedules, and also carry connections by regional airlines (such as Crossair between

Basel and Brussels, or Brymon Airways between Plymouth and Schiphol). Promotional, or discount fares, are also worth sorting out for yourself. The most innovative are British Caledonian's "Time Flyer" between Gatwick, Amsterdam and Frankfurt, which depends on the time of day you fly. Round trips between Gatwick and Schiphol, for example, vary from £109 at morning peak time to £69 in the middle of the day. Restrictions are advance booking and a minimum of one night's stay, but not the usual Saturday of APEX and PEX fares, which effectively excludes their use for business travel.

These days, hotel rooms are discounted in the same way as airline tickets. Several travel agents have formed consortia for obtaining bulk discounts for hotel rooms. For example, Woodside, a Boston-based consortium, offers corporate clients up to 30 percent off regular room rates in 8,000 hotels throughout the world. But such deals are often limited to the really big corporate spenders, \$200,000 and more. It makes sense for the medium-to-small business and the independent traveler to check with one of the new hotel or room brokers who may be able to get you a discount of 10 to 45 percent.

• Check out business-class options. This is a jungle all its own, an arcane area of seat pitches, self-adjusting foot rests and cabin configurations. TWA and Pan Am have upgraded business-class cabins to a six-across configuration, and most airlines now offer standards of comfort at least as good as the first class of the 1970s. Most long-haul business-class passengers are now offered limos or helicopters at the main hubs. British Caledonian offers a free limo pickup within a 40-mile (64-kilometer) radius of Gatwick and a

Check out the
jungle of options
in business class.

similar service in Manhattan. Some airlines give access to executive lounges. Some airlines charge a premium for business class, while some, like KLM and SAS, do not. On short-haul flights some airlines, such as Air France, offer business-class passengers a cabin with more leg room than the folks in economy. In Lufthansa's new business class, tourist passengers have the same space and amenities as those in business class but there are distinctions on the ground.

• Check out the trans-Atlantic options. People Express and Virgin Atlantic offer exceptional fares between London and New York. People has a £147 (\$216) one-way unrestricted fare (baggage handling is a small extra and you need to buy or bring your own food), while Virgin has a £149 one-way economy fare and an "upper class" fare (equivalent to a normal first class) of £499 one way, for which you also get a free economy-ticket for use any time. These fares compare with British Airways' £786 economy and £1,332 business-class returns.

• Consider a weekend break or stopover. Some airlines (notably SAS, Finnair, Iberia, Austrian and Icelandair) offer free 24-hour packages for passengers in transit on long-haul flights. Others, such as Singapore Airlines and Cathay Pacific, offer inexpensive hotel deals. The Leading Hotels of the World, a marketing organization, has excellent bargains this winter in its Great Affordable Program. For example, a three-night stay over a weekend at the Hotel Georges V in Paris costs 2,940 francs (\$375) a person, including American breakfast, which is 50 percent off the regular room rate.

New Bohemia Continued from page 6

— jazz concerts. Clubs are a place to do business, to make contacts.

"These people are ambitious and goal-oriented and they want to make money and be successful," said Steve Rubell, who runs the successful Palladium nightclub. "They're not content to sit around and talk about politics. Nicaragua doesn't raise their interest. They talk about themselves."

Area is a disco-cum-art gallery, redecorated with a whole new theme and artworks every six weeks. The Palladium took this style to the limit, hiring the critic Henry Goldhaber as its art curator. The club commissioned top young artists to help decorate: Scharf designed a black-lit corridor with floors covered in a rainbow of shag carpet and walls swaddled in Day-Glo fake fur. Haring painted a backdrop for the dance floor, Jean-Michel Basquiat did a mural over one of the bars.

While the social scene is lively, it is, in many ways, conventional. Reflecting the more conservative trend in the rest of society, many artists say they are cutting back on drugs, alcohol, cigarettes and sex. "There's less of that because of all the conservative tenor also flows from the fact that there are not many taboos to break any more."

Poetry and new writing are blossoming here, breathing new life into the 20-year-old Poetry Project at St. Mark's Church in the Bowery, which offers a continuous round of readings and workshops. Ginsberg, who lives nearby, comes to read, as do younger artists such as the poet René Ricard and the novelists Kathy Acker and David Levitz. Joel Lewis, published in the East Village Eye newspaper, penned "Homage to Ozzie Nelson."

never had a job still supported a family

Comparing his bohemia with this one, Robert Motherwell does not think it is fair to fault young artists for their self-promotion. "To pretend the 19th-century idea still exists of pure artists against a world of Philistines is naive," he says. "The middle class is not monolithic any more; it's subdivided into a thousand different specialties. The contemporary world has become a place where most people are sort of entrepreneurs."

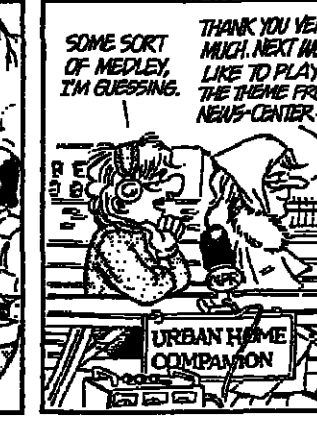
Just as Mark Rothko was once tortured by the idea of making money, Ann Magnuson has been tortured by the idea of not making it. She has watched some in her circle, Scharf and Haring, Madonna and Susan Seidelman, reach the top in a handful of years while she still lives in a frugal walk-up.

"I agonized over it for awhile, but I've come to terms with it," she said. "It hit me like Scarlett realizing she doesn't care about Ashley. Somehow it doesn't matter. What's better than having friends and enjoying life together? That's what's great, regardless of who becomes rich and famous out of it."

That noble speech delivered, she smiled. "And yet, don't we all want to live in creature comfort? Don't we all want to have a 25-inch Sony color console compact laser-disc home entertainment system?"

Excerpted from The New York Times Magazine.

DOONESBURY



TRAVEL

Mantua: A Monument to the Gonzagas

by Beth Archer Brombert

MANTUA, Italy—Built around three squares, on three islands, Mantua is suspended like a mirage on three lakes formed by an elbow of the River Mincio. A tributary of the Po, the Mincio was an avenue of transportation for people and goods in Mantua's golden years. When Isabella d'Este came to the city as a bride in 1490, she arrived by barge from her native Ferrara. Seen from the east bank of Lago Inferiore, the city looks like an undiscovered side of Venice.

Almost equidistant from Milan and Venice, Mantua was sought as an ally by every Renaissance power. Under the rule of the Gonzagas, the city was the seat of one of the most brilliant courts of Europe. Ludovico Gonzaga, second Marchese of Mantua, employed Andrea Mantegna as his court painter for 40 years, and Giulio Romano served his great-grandson as architect and decorator for 22 years.

Unlike Florence or Rome, which leave the visitor frustrated by an abundance of treasures too vast and too dispersed to be seen even during a two-week stay, Mantua can be seen in two days. With its excellent food and compact area, it is the perfect stopover for the motorist, though equally accessible by train; within the city there is no need for a car. The ideal time to arrive is on a Wednesday, so you can see the major monuments (many of which are closed on Monday or Tuesday) and be up by 8 A.M. for the Thursday market.

From the terrace of the Hotel San Lorenzo you can survey the center of the city. Directly below are the round tiled roof of the little church of San Lorenzo, the Renaissance tower whose astrological clock still tells the time, and the Piazza delle Erbe, scene of the weekly market. At daybreak Thursday, itinerant merchants noisily drive their wares through the unclogged streets (signs in hotel elevators say parking in the vicinity is prohibited Wednesday night) and into the square to set up their white umbrellas over stalls laden with everything from designer shoes to kitchen gadgets. (I bought a well-made yellow cotton sweater for about \$10 and a pair of glove-soft white sandals for about \$13.)

The Piazza delle Erbe is a long rectangle flanked by red brick and ochre stucco porticoes that house shops and eating places. Within its perimeter stands the Palazzo della Ragione, a handsome mid-15th-century brick building whose crenelated facade has retained its round-arched windows and arcades. Closing off the far side of the square is the Palazzo del Podestà, ancient seat of the commune's government, built in 1227. Opposite stands the pristine Romanesque church of San Lorenzo, built in 1082.

Separated from the Piazza delle Erbe by the Palazzo del Podestà is the tiny Piazza Broletto, over which a relief carving of Virgil, son of a saint in a niche, contemplates the day's activities. Seated beneath a Gothic arch halfway up the wall, his great works on his knees, he reminds all who raise their eyes that he is Mantua's native son. To

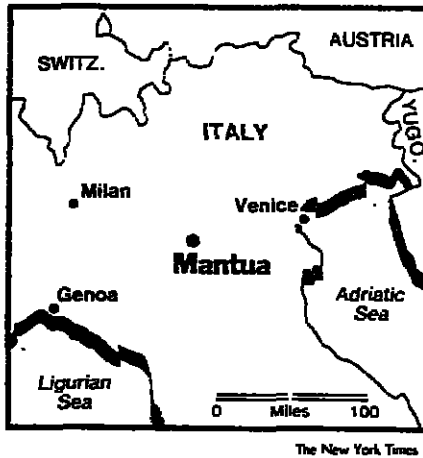


The market in full swing in Mantua's Piazza delle Erbe.

his right is a tile-roofed colonnaded staircase, the Sottoportico dei Lattonai, a photographer's challenge for the play of light and shadow against its multiple openings.

The grandest square is the cobbled Piazza Sordello, dominated on the right by the duca's palace and on the left by the Bonacolsi (later Castiglione) palace, both constructed in the late 15th century and echoing one another's crenelated brick facades. After 50 years in power, the Bonacolsi, Mantua's first dynasty, were ousted in 1528 by Luigi Gonzaga. The expulsion of the Bonacolsi is dramatized in Domenico Morone's 1494 painting (ask to see it in the duca's palace), which also shows the Gothic facade of the now baroque 12th-century cathedral on the far side of the square.

The dimension of Mantua's past greatness is easily perceived in the halls of the duca's palace—three buildings interconnected so that their 500 rooms are grouped around seven gardens and eight courtyards. An escort is mandatory, but one can proceed at one's own pace from hall to hall, the century



The New York Times

unfolding in the decorations of now empty rooms.

It is worth inquiring in advance what parts of the palace may be open. In the spring of 1984 I was told that Mantegna's masterpiece, the Camera degli Sposi, was under restoration and would remain closed for 10 years. But last July it was open, one panel already completed, its colors revived as though painted yesterday. The room will be open when the restorers are on holiday or otherwise engaged. Isabella d'Este's music studio and library are closed for the same reason, but are scheduled to be reopened by next spring.

The Camera degli Sposi, or bridal chamber, commissioned by Ludovico Gonzaga and completed in 1474, is the jewel of the palace. In this most magnificent family album, three generations of Gonzagas appear with their relatives, courtiers and pages. Bright skies cast a golden light on the uncompromising realism of the figures. Wrinkles, moles and sagging chins are candidly portrayed.

Dating from the same years is Leon Battista Alberti's church of Sant'Andrea. The coffered ceiling and grandiose arches, more reminiscent of the Pantheon than of a place of Christian worship, demonstrate the synthesis of the pre- and post-Christian worlds. (The huge cupola was added three centuries later.) Mantegna's tomb is in the first chapel on the left. Apply to the sacristan for illumination; a granary placed in a tendered basket goes to the church's charities.

Another great Gonzaga structure, designed and decorated by Giulio Romano, is the Palazzo Te, built for Isabella's favorite son, Federico. (The accepted explanation of the palace's name is that it is the abbreviation of *tejo*, in the local dialect a cut made to let the waters flow out. The Gonzagas had reclaimed this once marshy island as their horse farm.)

In the ballroom, the Sala dei Cavalli, Giu-

lio painted from life Federico's favorite horses, enshrined between fluted pilasters under scenes of mythic battles. Each hall has its theme: the Battle of the Titans; the story of David; the myth of Psyche.

When the Gonzaga line died out, Mantua came under Austrian domination in the early 18th century. An outstanding example of the art of that century is the Teatro Scientifico in the Accademia Virgiliana, a few blocks behind the duca's palace. The theater is in such impeccable condition it is hard to realize that the 13-year-old Mozart performed there on its inauguration.

From the same period is the Palazzo d'Arco, which houses the furnishings of its original owners. An outbuilding dating from the Renaissance displays kitchen utensils of the time, from strainers to macaroni makers.

Opposite the Palazzo d'Arco is a restaurant with one Michelin star, Il Cigno (The Swan) is an attractive establishment of many years' standing, specializing in the uncommon cuisine of the region. Mantua's *pasta sfoglia* (egg pasta) is the most delicate I have ever tasted. Wrapped like a half moon around the unlikely filling of puréed pumpkin and crushed amaretti seasoned with nutmeg, it is served with melted butter and Parmesan cheese and called *tortelli di zucca*, available in most local eating places.

Il Cigno has dishes based on the ancient cuisine of the duchy, whose lords and ladies delighted in rare spices and unusual combinations of *carne di cinghiale* (squirrel) for fowl or game birds. It serves duck in a duck liver sauce, lightly orange-flavored but quite unlike its French counterpart. The owner, Gaetano Martini, produces a red wine, rubino mantovano, that is worth sampling.

Until recently, Il Cigno had no competition in its class, but it now has a worthy rival in L'Aquila Nigra (the Black Eagle, in the Latin spelling of one of the old sectors of the city). The restaurant occupies a Renaissance mansion in an alley beside the Bonacolsi palace. A functional entrance hall gives little inkling of the handsome rooms beyond or the excellent food. The menu lacks some of Il Cigno's originality, but the tone is less pretentious and the bill is notably smaller.

An old-fashioned and long-established institution is the Cento Rampini (100 Meat Hooks), once a wholesale meat market. Prices are moderate, and the menu is the classic home cooking of the region: *stocco di maiale* (braised pork shanks), *stracotto* (pot-roasted horsemeat), *lonza di maiale al latte* (loin of pork braised in milk).

Not least of Mantua's attractions is the proximity of Sabbioneta, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) away. Built in the second half of the 16th century by a Gonzaga of a collateral line, it was the capital of his miniature duchy. In 1588 one of the first covered theaters was built there by a pupil of Palladio, Vincenzo Scamozzi. Sabbioneta affords an exceptional experience of the Renaissance, illustrating how far advanced in urban architecture Italy was over its neighbors.

Beth Archer Brombert is working on a novel set in 16th-century Italy. She wrote this article for The New York Times.

Modernism
Reviving

Continued from page 5

of such architects as Pelli, Kevin Roche and Helmut Jahn, to celebrate the ability of modern technology to create unusual surfaces in glass.

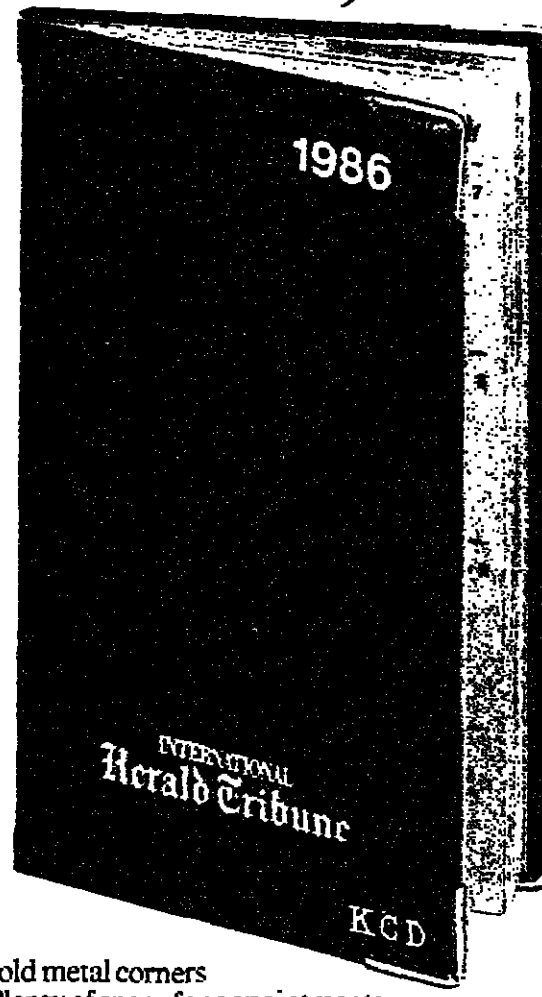
In the sense that modernism has become an architecture of appearances more than an architecture of a value system, it has become curiously like what many many old-guard modernists accuse post-modernism of being. In neither case is there a strong sense of a moral mission to architecture—if there is anything that denotes the architecture of our time, modern or post-modern alike, it is the concentration on what we might call formal issues, the preoccupation with what things look like as opposed to what they mean. Modernism is exhausted as a vital force; the modern movement forfeited much of its claim to moral authority when it became the corporate style.

The modernist architecture being produced right now does have some real, if subtle, differences from that of a few years ago. The critical one is a new confidence, a new bravado almost, and I suspect this comes as much from a general reaction to some of post-modernism's excesses as anything else.

This hardly means that we are moving away from post-modernism, but the last year or so has seen a movement toward designs that are more resolved, less visibly anxious and shrill, and if the current interest in modernism continues, it will surely encourage still more simplicity and directness even in that architecture that is historicizing.

In this sense, the Mies van der Rohe retrospective takes on particular importance, for Mies was, in the end, the least ideological modernist of all. He had relatively little interest in theory, and his buildings were ultimately statements about pure form and space, not about the broader issues of modernist ideology. Students of Mies have observed for years how his supposedly rationalist buildings are not so rational at all; the I-beams on the outside of the Seagram Building, for example, are but decorations. Given the choice between beauty and truth, he invariably chose beauty—and thus set the tone, unwittingly, for the neo-modernism that is emerging around his centennial.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

BASF Profit Surged 34% In Period

Reuters
LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany — BASF AG, the big chemicals group, said Thursday that nine-month group pretax profit rose 33.6 percent, to 2.46 billion Deutsche marks (\$968 million), and group sales rose 0.08 percent, to 32.72 billion DM. Group sales figures did not include the sales of such acquisitions as Inmont Corp., said the management board chairman, Hans Albers.

The company said parent company pretax profit rose 49 percent and sales climbed 4.8 percent in the first nine months of 1985. Parent company profit in the period was 1.30 billion DM, up from 869 billion DM in the like 1984 period. Sales were 15.36 billion DM, BASF said.

Mr. Albers also indicated that BASF would increase its dividend from last year's 9 DM, but he declined to be more specific.

Higher profit, Mr. Albers said, was due to strength of the U.S. dollar in the first nine months of 1985, which tended to help exports to the United States, lower expenditure on extraordinary items, and higher capacity utilization.

Sales had increased in Europe.

Ashley Offer Oversubscribed

Reuters
LONDON — Kleinwort, Benson Ltd. said its £62.8-million (\$42.7 million) offer Thursday of 46.5 million shares, or 25.3 percent, of Laura Ashley Holdings PLC, the fashion and furnishings group, at 135 pence each was oversubscribed.

Thousands of investors jammed the street outside the City branch of Barclays Bank PLC that was acting as receiving bank as the deadline approached.

The basis of allocation would be announced as soon as possible, Kleinwort, Benson said.

Trading is due to start Dec. 5.

Mr. Albers said, particularly in Spain, but he gave no figures. North American sales remained flat in dollar terms compared with the first nine months of 1984, he said.

Mr. Albers said that domestic business had picked up during the second and third quarters.

On another matter, the chairman said that U.S. antitrust authorities had cleared the planned acquisition of Alko NV's fiber-making subsidiary, American Enka. The acquisition would double BASF's activities in nylon fibers, boosting annual sales to more than 2 billion DM.

Cathay Pacific To Sell Public 25% of Shares

Reuters
HONG KONG — Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd. said Thursday that it would sell up to 25 percent of its shares to the public in the first half of 1986. Stock analysts said the sale could be worth 2 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$256.4 million).

Swire Pacific Ltd. owns 70 percent of the Hong Kong-based airline, and Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. the remainder.

Analysts said Cathay Pacific, looking to its future after Hong Kong reverts to China in 1997, might be trying to strengthen its claim to being a local airline. Swire Pacific is owned by a British company.

Stockbrokers said the move was also part of a world trend to capitalize on growing investor interest in the airline business.

In addition, analysts said, the airline appeared to have reached the top of its profitability. Cathay Pacific, founded in 1946, was once Hong Kong's only local carrier but now faces competition from Dragonair and a subsidiary of British Caledonian Airways.

Michael Miles, chairman of Cathay Pacific, said proceeds from the share sale might be used to service part of Swire's debts, which stand at about 2 billion dollars.

Dollar Reaches 1985 Lows In Light European Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — The dollar fell sharply Thursday in thin trading on European markets, slumping to a 17-month low against the Deutsche mark and a 19-month low against the Swiss franc.

U.S. operators were absent because of the Thanksgiving holiday. The New York foreign exchange market was closed.

Dealers said the dollar's fall was caused by the anticipation of a drop in American interest rates and lower-than-forecast U.S. economic indicators. They said the light trading exacerbated the dollar's underlying weakness.

In Frankfurt, the dollar was fixed at 2.5318 DM, down from Wednesday's figure of 2.5495. The U.S. currency ended the day at 2.0895 Swiss francs in Zurich, down on 2.0943.

In London, the pound finished Thursday at \$1.478, up from \$1.474 at the close Wednesday. In Tokyo, the dollar recovered slightly to

close at 201.05 yen, up from 200.65 the previous day.

The pressure on the dollar was fueled by dollar selling, some from Switzerland, dealers said. The U.S. currency traded as low as 2.527 DM before it recovered somewhat.

The bearish dollar sentiment was reinforced by a feeling that the five major industrial nations — Britain, France, Japan, United States and West Germany — were serious about wanting the dollar lower.

This feeling was combined with speculation that central banks may have intervened to stop the dollar from rising after Wednesday's report that the U.S. deficit on merchandise trade had narrowed to \$11.5 billion in October.

In Paris, the dollar fell Thursday to an afternoon fix of 7.725 French francs from 7.77 on Wednesday. In Milan, the U.S. currency slipped to 1.713 lire from 1.723.75, its lowest late figure since June of 1984.

(UPI, Reuters)

THE EUROMARKETS

Philip Morris Inc. Launches \$500 Million in Bond Issues

Reuters
LONDON — Slightly firmer fixed-rate Eurobond prices encouraged Philip Morris Inc. to launch \$500 million of bonds, but trading in most sectors of the market was flat Thursday because of the Thanksgiving Day holiday in the United States, dealers said.

However, dealers attention became focused on the DM-floating-rate-note sector, where prices of outstanding issues fell sharply in early trading on news that December's 3.84-billion-DM new-issue calendar would include eight notes totaling 1.775 billion DM.

Prices fell as much as 30 basis points before recovering to close about five basis points below Wednesday's levels.

Dealers said the initial view was that the December calendar would add too much new supply, but that the early price declines appeared to be an overreaction.

Floating-rate notes in other currencies ended essentially unchanged, while dollar-denominated fixed-rate bonds firmed by about 1/4 point.

Philip Morris' package of \$300 million in 9% percent, four-year bonds priced at 100 1/8 and \$200 million of 10% percent, 10-year bonds at 99 1/8 were well received.

A belief that the issue was part of a general refinancing effort following the borrower's recent acquisition of General Foods Corp., rather than to raise new money, buoyed interest in the bonds, dealers said.

Both tranches closed within total fees, with the four-year issue at a discount of 1.57 and the 10-year bond at a discount of about 1.78.

In other new-issue activity, Walt Disney Productions launched 62.5 million European currency units of 8 1/2% percent bonds due in 1994 at 100 1/4, while Pechiney tapped the French franc market with a 500-million-franc, 10 1/2% percent, five-year bond issue at 99 1/4.

COMPANY NOTES

Aluminum Co. of America is selling its 13.3-percent stake in the unprofitable Furukawa Aluminum Co. to Furukawa Electric Co., the majority shareholder. Furukawa Electric said in Tokyo.

Bayerische Motoren Werke AG has agreed to buy a 23-percent holding in Loewa Opta GmbH from Dresdner Bank AG, raising its stake in the electronics group to 31 percent, BMW said.

Chrysler Corp. said it was offering buyers 8.6-percent financing or direct rebates of up to \$1,000 on many of its 1985 and 1986 model automobiles.

Daimler-Benz AG is talking with China about possible technical cooperation in producing heavy trucks, a company spokesman said.

Fiat SpA said it had agreed with STET, Italy's state telecommunications company, on the formation of

a joint-venture telecommunications holding company.

Hooker Corp. said its board would advise shareholders to accept a partial offer of 2.44 Australian dollars (\$1.68) a share from GSH Investments Pty., which is bidding for 30 percent of each shareholder's stake. Announcements that James Hardie Industries Ltd. and National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd. plan to accept the offer mean GSH is likely to gain effective control, Hooker said.

Hoya Corp. plans to set up a joint company in Japan next year to develop glass as a new material for computer memory.

Nissan Diesel Motor Co. has applied to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for permission to sell its 4-ton and 5-ton trucks in the United States next year.

Toyota Motor Corp. is considering raising prices on its car exports to the United States to offset losses from the growing strength of the yen against the dollar, Toyota said.

"Trans World Airlines' takeover by Carl C. Icahn, the investor, will probably be delayed by revised financing arrangements he is making for \$1.27 billion, instead of the \$770 million he originally sought, sources close to the arrangement said. The sources said Mr. Icahn's ability to take over TWA was not in jeopardy.

Westland PLC's proposed, partial purchase by Sikorsky Aircraft, a subsidiary of United Technologies Corp., is to be discussed Friday by concerned European helicopter makers and defense officials at a meeting with Britain's defense secretary, Michael Heseltine, a government spokesman said.

London Exchange, NASD to Swap Stock Quotes

(Continued from Page 9)
funds diversify their assets," said James Devin, head of international equity trading at First Boston Corp., and a member of the board of governors of the National Association of Securities Dealers.

Although the agreement initially involves just a swap of information, rather than an actual expansion of trading, the NASD described it as a first step toward the creation of such a link.

"This is an initial step but an important step toward a global equity-trading system," Gordon S. Mackinn, president of NASD, said Tuesday in London, where he had been holding talks with London exchange officials. The board of

the securities dealers association has already approved the arrangement. The directors of the London exchange, which has agreed in principle, are expected to clear the two-year pilot project soon.

Once under way, NASDAQ's 2,500 "level two" automated quote display terminals across the United States will carry price quotes on stocks in The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100. These are the largest companies in Britain, including Royal Dutch/Shell, British Telecommunications PLC, British Petroleum Co., BAT Industries PLC and Glaxo Holdings PLC. In addition, NASDAQ subscribers will receive the price listings on about 180 non-British stocks in

which there is active market-making in London off the exchange floor.

For its part, the London board will receive price quotes on 200 leading NASDAQ industrial and financial concerns, including Intel Corp., Apple Computer Inc. and MCI Communications Corp., along with about 75 non-British international companies whose

U.S. depository receipts are traded on NASDAQ.

The announcement follows closely on other moves toward global trading. Last week, Institutional Networks Corp., known as Instinet, put into operation an electronic shares trading system in London through the terminals of subscribers to Reuters, the news and information service.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Distillers Names New Director

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Distillers Co., the Scotch whisky giant facing the threat of a hostile takeover bid, gained a powerful ally Thursday by naming Sir Nigel Brookes a non-executive director.

Sir Nigel is chairman of Trafalgar House PLC, a construction, shipping and oil conglomerate whose interests include the cruise ship Queen Elizabeth II and London's Ritz Hotel.

John Connell, chairman of Distillers, said the appointment was part of his plan to gain more directors with experience outside the liquor industry. He rejected the idea

that the appointment was related to speculation that Argill Group PLC, a grocery-store operator, will soon announce a bid to acquire Distillers, whose top brands include Johnnie Walker whisky and Gordon's gin.

Taiheyo Securities Co. has opened a representative office in London and appointed Shimaburo Nogami chief representative. Mr. Nogami was senior general manager of the international division in the Tokyo head office.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. has named Kenneth G. McCracken a vice president. He is with the UK domestic group in London.

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Destiny definitely played a part in the original ascension of the House of Chaumet. When its founder came to Napoleon's rescue after the First Consul's horses bolted in front of his shop, he was rewarded with the orders for the "Crown of Charlemagne" that Napoleon so dramatically placed on his own head at his coronation and the stuporous array of rubies and diamonds he gave to his future Empress, Marie Louise, to wear the day of her marriage. But fate has nothing to do with the fact that over 200 years later this family business, now into the 10th generation, still reigns supreme in the dazzling world of French haute joaillerie.

"The hallmark of our success," says co-chairman Jacques Chaumet, "is the distinctive quality of what we present, our enormous capacity to adapt to the demands of our clientele, our personal availability and, most particularly, the speed with which we can fulfill the desires of our customers."

Chaumet's superb service is anchored in the traditions of flawless craftsmanship. Above the discreet elegance of their Place Vendôme salons, skilled craftsmen combine the latest modern techniques and research with inimitable hand workmanship to create original settings that reveal the full magnificence of incomparable precious stones.

This combination of tradition and innovation has propelled Chaumet into a leading position among France's major exporting companies. Exports account for 92 percent of their turnover and make them France's top exporter of haute joaillerie.

Today, Chaumet stores in London, Brussels, Geneva, Tokyo and New York are showcases for the

shimmering stones created in the Place Vendôme.

In 1970, Chaumet joined an even older name to its own by buying the renowned Breguet watch firm, established in 1775, and these inimitable timepieces have become a Chaumet best-seller.

As might be expected from their auspicious debut, Chaumet claims a singularly loyal clientele. Many distinguished families have been coming to them for jewelry to mark grand family occasions for four, five and even six generations and the splendid diamond crown, tiara and necklace displayed at the bi-centenary proves Chaumet still excels in creating crowns for royal heads.

Tradition is matched by contemporary creativity. Objets d'art, a classic Chaumet specialty, acquired a new dimension with the introduction of "Les Nouveaux Regards," historical antiquities embellished by imaginative contemporary settings. The "Pierres d'Or," a collection featuring lustrous cabochons of pure gold, is such a success that a boutique line called the "Pierres d'Or" has been added. Other best-sellers: the stylish Océan pendants set with semi-precious stones and the Liens d'Or, based on single or double bands of gold.

From their regal past, reflected in the recently restored 18th century salon by Legrenec le Jeune and the museum with its unique collection of model tiaras tracing 200 years of French jewelry, to the latest necklace gleaming in its Place Vendôme display case, Chaumet continues as one of the most glittering gems in the crown of Parisian jewels.

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CAMEROON

From the Kamerun Idea to the New Deal

One of the main things that strikes observers about Cameroon is its originality. It does not fit easily into stereotypes, yet in many ways is an archetypal African country, having a mix of history, culture and peoples, whose richness and diversity is as little-known as it is remarkable. Cameroon seldom commands headlines, yet it is in a highly strategic position on the 'armpit' of the West African coast, lying between the turbulent giants of Nigeria to the west and Zaire not far to the south. To the north-east lies Chad, scene of civil wars for the last 20 years, which have miraculously avoided spilling over the frontier into Cameroon.

Like so many West African countries Cameroon takes its name from the Portuguese (see article 'A Rich Cultural Heritage' - on page 22) who were the first Europeans to have contact with that part of Africa. For the next 400 years, after the Portuguese, there were the British, the Spanish, the French and Germans, but it was only in the late 19th century, in the course of what was known as the 'Scramble for Africa' that what is now known as Cameroon came into existence officially (with frontiers not fully defined and somewhat different) in July 1884 as the German Kamerun Protectorate. Its creation was part of the European manoeuvring prior to the notorious Berlin Conference of 1884-85.

This was carved out of an elongated triangle of land stretching from the Equatorial Forest through the grasslands to the semi-arid Sahelian region around Lake Chad, which the northern tip of the territory touches. The area took in a multitude of peoples, very often splintering into two, as was the case with the Foulbe (Fulani) of the Adamawa Plateau, many of whom still owe residual allegiance to the Lamido of Adamawa who resides in Yola in Nigeria.

The German connection forms part of the 'originality' of Cameroon since, although the German colonization lasted little more than thirty years, it had an important influence on subsequent historical evolution, particularly in what nationalists later came to call the Kamerun Idea. This

came to be relevant after the World War I when the British and the French, having already driven the Germans out militarily, excised chunks of territory and divided the remains of the colony in the name of the League of Nations in 1919, establishing the two mandated territories of East (French) and West (British) Cameroon. This division gave the preponderance of the territory of the former German colony to the French, but the British retained an important strip along the Nigerian border from the coast to Lake Chad, i.e. the whole length of Cameroon. The French set up a separate administration, but the British effectively ran their territory from Nigeria.

After World War II these in turn became United Nations Trust Territories, and the pressure from the UN for their independence became, as with the other former German West African colonies, a factor in the movement for independence throughout West Africa.

Thus, after the independence of East Cameroon at the beginning of 1960, with Ahmadou Ahidjo as President in February 1961, a referendum was held in the British-administered trust territories in which a paradoxical result was produced: the more populous southern part of the territory voted quite convincingly to go in with the larger Francophone part, while the northern segment voted to stay with Nigeria. This rejection was a blow to the Kamerun Idea of reunification of all the former German territory, and for some years the

anniversary of the referendum was marked in Cameroon as a 'day of mourning' for lost territory. But the solid decision of the south to join the Republic of Cameroon was a momentous one that had few precedents and consolidated the 'originality' as it initiated inevitably the policy of bilingualism, since forty or so years of rule by the British and the French had introduced and consolidated their languages at the expense of German. This bilingualism has given Cameroon a special pioneering vocation in Africa, offering an example of a way out of the crisis cross of linguistic zones inherited from colonialism which West Africa in particular suffers from. The model of Cameroon is one which the sixteen countries of ECOWAS (the Economic Community of West African States) could benefit from, although Cameroon itself is not a member.

Reunification was one of the platforms of the Cameroonian nationalists in the heyday of party politics which affected both East and West Cameroon in the years after the World War II. The other platform was that of independence. When both of these were achieved, the two main objectives of the radical *Union des Peuples Camerounais* (UPC), which had been behind the armed rebellion launched in 1955, were achieved, and it was possible for the authorities of the newly independent Republic to master the rebellion in the years immediately following independence, although a last remaining rump of rebels was defeated only in 1970-71. The

rebellion had an abiding legacy, both in the prominent place of security in the political consciousness of Cameroonians, and, paradoxically, in providing a more dramatic context to the quest for unity which has been an abiding political theme over the twenty-five years of independence.

The key dates of the independence era concern that unity. The independence of East Cameroon in 1960 and reunification in 1961, when the federal republic was set up, followed by the progressive integration of the minority Anglophone area into the larger Francophone area. Although this has not been without its problems, the English-speaking populations of the former Southern Cameroons have never forgotten that they are in Cameroon by their own free choice when they voted in the 1961 referendum.

The major milestone along the road to consolidation of unity came the next year when, on May 20, 1972, a massive referendum vote approved a new constitution setting up a unitary state, to be called the United Republic of Cameroon. Although the new constitution actually came into force on June 2, it was May 20 which was subsequently always celebrated as the republic's national day.

The new constitution did away with the separate powers of the federal entities of East and West Cameroon such as state assemblies, prime ministers and ministers and separate civil services. It gave more power to the executive president and abolished the post of federal Vice-President which had traditionally always come from the minority Anglophone area since the President was a Francophone. This new political dispensation gave an even more central rôle to the single united party in the single united state, although the executive presidency and the power of a centralized state in the French pattern has limited the rôle of the party to play.

After President Ahidjo was re-elected as the sole UNC candidate for the presidency in 1975, he decided to offload some of his work burden by creating the post of Prime Minister. In 1979 the constitution was amended to make the Prime Minister his successor, but since Ahidjo was relatively young, there

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A Message from the President of the Republic

Cameroon, a land of dialogue and freedom, maintains excellent relations with all peace-loving countries that respect its sovereignty. Its economy is one of the most robust on the continent as a result of the country's political stability, its population's seriousness and zeal with a growth rate of 7.5 per cent, moderate inflation and a rather small foreign debt. Cameroon's performance is exceptional in the present world economic situation. Food self-sufficiency is not an empty slogan in Cameroon. Furthermore, the output from the thriving and diversified industrial sector complements the revenue derived from the primary and tertiary sectors.

Stringent Management

The cornerstone of the Government's domestic policy is national unity and integration, the guarantors of peace and progress in harmony. As concerns our economy, the policy of self-reliant development, which we are trying to promote by making Cameroonians the driving force and final goal of their development, does not mean national economic self-sufficiency, insularity or isolationism. It is an open-door policy towards the rest of the world, within a context of planned liberalism in which private initiative is encouraged and stimulated but regulated by the state, which is the guarantor of the public interest.

The policy of communal liberalism which I put forward during the congress of our great national party last March in Bamenda (North-West Province) should be understood in this light. Communal liberalism expresses commitment to foster the development of Cameroon in accordance with the positive principles of a liberal economy revamped and enriched with the lofty values of Black-African civilization, especially solidarity and generosity. It presupposes not only the fair distribution of the fruits of development to all members of the national community but also the necessary sacrifices arising from the need to ensure the progress of all in a free and just society. The development we want to promote through communal liberalism can be achieved only if all citizens adopt new principles. In this respect they must, first of all, accept to be ruled by the principle of stringency in the management of public property and the moralization of their conduct. They will thus shun such ills as fraud, misappropriation and extortion, laxity, nepotism, complacency and corruption.

Genuine Bilingualism

The communal liberalism in which my political action is rooted guarantees human rights and individual freedoms, while promoting social justice and peaceful co-existence among the various linguistic, ethnic and religious communities. As a bilingual and multicultural country, with French and English as its official languages, Cameroon is making considerable efforts to enable bilingualism to become an ever-growing reality. Bilingual primary schools and secondary and high schools have been opened. A bilingual degree programme exists in the Faculty of Arts and Human Sciences at the University of Yaoundé. In all the faculties and professional schools of the university, lectures are given in both English and French.

There is an annex of The Advanced Teacher's Training College at Bamili in the North-West Province. A university campus for the teaching of languages has just opened in Buea, chief-town of the South-West Province (an English-speaking province). Since the beginning of the 1985/1986 academic year, an advanced school for translators and interpreters has been functioning within this campus. The Official Gazette is published in both English and French while there is an English version and a French version of Cameroon Tribune, the national newspaper. Programmes over the national radio network are not only broadcast in the major national languages but also in the two official languages. The same policy applies to the national television network whose experimental programmes in March, May and August 1985 were televised in English and French.

In keeping with the same policy we have instituted a programme for the teaching of English to public servants and other staff in the public and semi-public sectors. All these endeavours in favour of bilingualism fall within the overall framework of the assertion of our national identity and consciousness. They also reflect our firm determination to build a state in which national unity and integration constitute the key clauses of the contract of progress binding all the citizens, with one another on the one hand, and with the Republic, on the other, so that a new national community based on a common way of thinking and behaving may emerge.

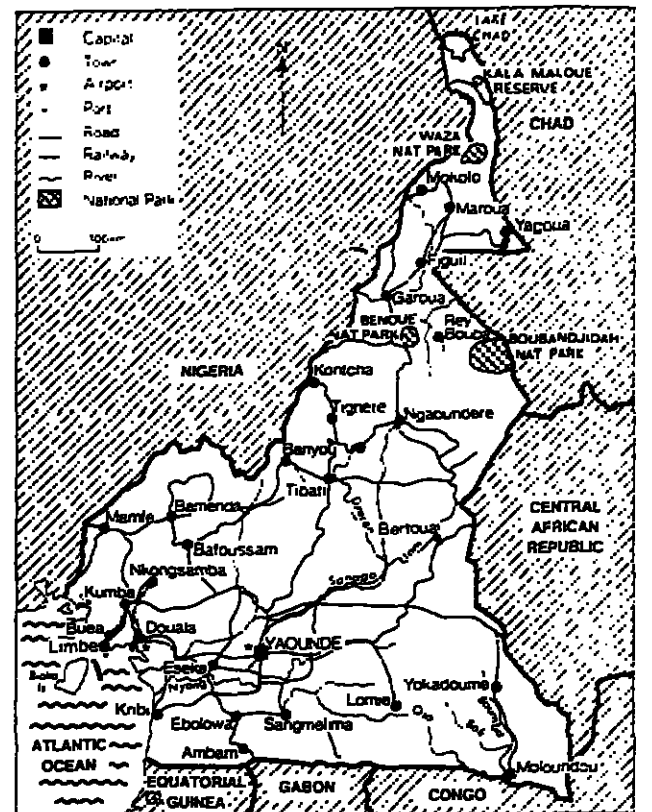
An Indivisible State

Cameroon therefore intends to harmoniously integrate within the same political, economic, social and cultural entity, the two linguistic communities inherited from the territories formerly under British and French Trusteeship which were reunified on October 1, 1961. Unification came on May 20, 1972 and total unity on January 25, 1984 giving birth to the one and indivisible Republic of Cameroon.

However, harmony is not limited to the Anglophone and Francophone communities only. It extends to all the provinces (10 in all), the ethnic groups (about 300) and religions (Muslim, Christian, Animist) and to coexistence between Cameroonians and foreigners.

A Liberal Investment Code

As concerns foreigners in particular, I am pleased to note the appreciable rôle they are playing in the growth of our gross national product. Through their dynamic action,



our foreign economic partners - among whom there are many Europeans and Americans - are now making an invaluable contribution to national development.

It was in order to boost investment activities in Cameroon that my government drew up a New Investment Code that came into force on July 4, 1984. Again, on June 13, 1984, I reformed the structures and guidelines of the Aid and Loan Guarantee Fund.

As a result of the increase in its equity capital and sources of financing, the diversification of its sources of intervention, and the softening of its loan conditions, this body is expected to give new impetus to small and medium sized undertakings. They will consequently become increasingly competitive. In addition, I have just signed two ordinances redefining the functioning of banks and insurance companies so that they can participate more effectively than ever before in national development. Steps have also been taken to reduce the time taken to pay the state's creditors so that investors may not suffer the consequences of administrative bottlenecks in their development activities.

Such measures are meant to encourage investment by nationals and by foreigners because the implementation of our five-year Economic and Social Development Plan calls for a sizeable contribution from our foreign partners within the context of balanced cooperation. I fervently hope that such co-operation, to which we attach the greatest importance, may be increasingly strengthened in the interest of all parties. For our part, we will spare no effort to further develop these bilateral and multilateral relations.

For, considering the present world economic situation which is characterized by the combined effects of economic recession and natural disasters, North-South co-operation is indispensable.

Consequently, my government has always advocated fruitful dialogue between the two hemispheres for the advent of a new world order based on equity and mutual respect. In the present context where all nations are interdependent, such dialogue, when frank and mutually beneficial, constitutes the guarantee of a new commitment to growth capable of fostering the well-being of the entire international community.

Paul Biya



President Paul Biya addresses the Congress at Bamenda, March 21-24, 1985.

President Paul Biya

Paul Biya was born on February 13, 1933 at Mvomeka in Sangmelima District in the southern part of what at that time was the French-ruled part of the League of Nations Mandate. Brought up as a Catholic, he was educated first at the Lower Seminary in Akoro, then in Douala at the Lycée Leclerc, from where in 1956 at the age of 23 he went to Paris to the Lycée Louis le Grand, proceeding from there to the University of Paris, where he studied law and administration from 1957-62. He was then whisked straight back to the President's office in Yaoundé where he immediately became the head of the foreign aid department, before moving to the Ministry of Education, where he was first Directeur de Cabinet of the Minister, then Secretary-General of the Ministry. By 1967 his meteoric rise took him back to the Presidency, where he first headed the President's civil office becoming the following year Secretary-General to the Presidency, the most important civil service posting in the country, which job he held for the next seven years, concurrently with the title of Minister of State. So conversant was he with all the problems of government in Cameroon that he seemed the obvious choice in 1975 when President Ahidjo decided to create the post of Prime Minister, a job he held until he succeeded President Ahidjo in November 1982.

THE REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON (LA REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN)

Area: 475,000 sq. km. Capital: Yaoundé
Population: 9.54 million (1984) Official languages: French and English

Key dates

Independence - proclamation of the Republic (that is of the former French administered East Cameroon) January 1, 1960
Reunification (of former British and French trust territories) as a federation October 1, 1961
Unification (Referendum voting the end of federation) May 20, 1972
Coming to power of President Paul Biya November 6, 1982

Form of Government: Unitary State, Presidential regime, monocameral assembly
Administrative set-up: 10 provinces, 41 divisions broken down into sub-divisions.
National Anthem: 'O Cameroon, Cradle of our Fathers.'
Motto: Peace-Work-Fatherland
Political Party: Cameroon People's Democratic Movement sole political party reformed March 1985.
Currency: CFA Franc (CFA 435 = 1 US\$/CFA 560 = £1)
Religions: Christianity, Islam and Indigenous African religions
Main products: Coffee, Cocoa, Cotton, Petroleum, tropical woods.
Main Towns: Douala (950 000 inh.), Yaoundé (82 000 inh.), Bafoussam, Maroua, Garoua, Nkongsamba, Bamenda, Kumba.

National Unity

President Paul Biya, speaking at the Second Extraordinary Congress of the Cameroon National Union on September 14, 1983.

"National unity is fraught with diversity and complementarity, solidarity and faith in a common destiny, transcends all forms of particularisms, especially geographical, historical, linguistic, tribal and religious, making Cameroon a modern and powerful state where there is stability in justice, and equality of all, in respect of the duties and benefits of public services.

This means that Cameroonians are first of all Cameroonians, before being Bamilekes, Ewondos, Foulbes, Bassas, Bulus, Doulaas, Bakweris, Bayas, Massas or Kakas. This means that Cameroonians are first of all Cameroonians before being English-speaking or French-speaking, Christians, Muslims or Animists.

It also means that the President of the Republic, Head of a secular State, regardless of his area of origin or his religion, is and remains the President of all Cameroonians.

Lastly it means that Cameroonians in respect of every individual's rights and of the laws and regulations of the Republic, are at home anywhere in Cameroon and that civil servants, in particular, should be able to serve the Nation wherever they are transferred to by the State.

In other words, national unity condemns tribalism, favouritism, and recommends a mentality and a spirit that are truly Cameroonian. It calls for a real national integration that is trustful, conscious and progressive."

Material prepared by Polydore H. Bistouri with assistance from Stanford Willis, Jean Jacques Nsika and James Dugdale.

ADVERTISING SECTION

The Economy: Oil, but also Agriculture

What is remarkable about Cameroon's economy is that, although Africa in general has been experiencing serious difficulties, and some countries have known disaster, Cameroon has survived fairly well, and even succeeded in some directions in improving its position. As the 1984 report of the World Bank observed, Cameroon succeeded in maintaining a growth of nearly 7 per cent, whereas most of the "states south of the Sahara have their backs against the wall."

Even more noteworthy is the fact that this favourable economic climate has been maintained in spite of the period of political uncertainty which surrounded the events of April 1984 when the regime was in danger of being violently overthrown. There is no doubt that the rapid suppression of the uprising, and the closing of ranks which followed it, combined with the impression that President Biya was now at last decisively master in his own house and had indeed been given a breathing-space, all helped to bury any suggestion of instability as quickly as possible, but it is also a reflection of the basic potential and satisfactory prevailing conditions in Cameroon.

The Oil Success Story
Superficially the key to the success story might appear to be the rapidly expanding oil production since exports first started in 1977, but it is not the whole story: oil production in any case remains relatively modest, and the Cameroonians themselves have deliberately tried to avoid being dazzled by the increase in revenues. What was so important was the fact that when the surpluses started there was already a considerable diversified base in both agriculture and industry on which to build. The existence of this base has also meant that, in spite of the glut in the world oil market which has adversely affected anticipated revenues in Cameroon as in other

oil producing countries, Cameroon's position has remained sound (here, the contrast with neighbouring Nigeria, where the much greater oil boom of the 1970s was accompanied by a catastrophic decline of agriculture, is unavoidable and provides the key to Cameroon's position). Although official figures on oil production and revenues have been hard to come by in the past (oil revenues have been kept in a separate budget outside the national budget and the figures not released - the purpose being, it was said, to prevent an "oil boom mentality" - the general picture is now fairly well known, and production figures are available. The oil sector in 1983-4

contributed some 14 per cent to Cameroon's Gross Domestic Product. Current forecasts from reliable sources predict that Cameroon's output will peak at something near this level (7.6m metric tonnes per year) with production likely to taper off in the late 1980s unless there are significant new discoveries. In the period from 1977-84 Cameroon produced a total of just over 30m tonnes of crude oil with the SONARA refinery selling a total of some 4.4m tonnes on the domestic market. There is little new exploration taking place at the moment. Cameroon's ultimate recoverable reserves have been calculated at between 75m and 100m tonnes, so the country's oil age

could end before the end of the century.

The SONARA refinery at Limbe (in the former West Cameroon) which came into operation in mid-1981, helped Cameroon to consolidate the advantages to be obtained from having its own oil production. At present it is refining an estimated 1.2m tonnes of crude oil a year (a little over half capacity) which satisfies domestic demand with the exception of the demand for asphalt, lubricants, and other speciality products. Some refinery products are in turn exported to neighbouring countries.

The other major national enterprise connected with the oil business is the government's own National Hydrocarbons Corporation (SNH) created in 1980 in order to ensure the exploitation of Cameroon's own oil and natural gas resources according to its national priorities. The SNH holds 20 per cent of equity shares in local oil companies in partnership with international oil companies, assumes shares of production, and market's crude oil on behalf of the state.

The natural gas deposits are currently seen as the great unexploited natural resource of Cameroon. Known deposits are said to be perhaps as much as 100 billion cubic metres, but an ambitious scheme to develop a multi-million dollar LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas) Plant at the coastal town of Kribi has been put on the shelf for lack of demand in Europe. The President of the French oil company ELF, Michel Pequer has put a damper on all African LNG projects as far as the European market is concerned, saying that there are ample supplies of gas available in Europe until 1992/3. The lower spot price of oil was also a factor in the loss of interest in LNG

projects. Notwithstanding this setback, the Cameroon government is examining the possibility of developing a local gas industry. According to the Ministry of Mines, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) consumption (chiefly for light industry and for cooking in some households) increased by over 25 per cent per year between 1980 and 1983, thus giving the lie to the view that there was no gas demand in Cameroon. It is hoped that SONARA may adapt to more LPG production, and it is also hoped to build a gas bottle factory, but the scale will still remain very small compared to the Kribi project. The energy situation in Cameroon also has to take into account the fact that the country has considerable potential for manufacture of cheap electricity through hydro-electric power.

Agriculture Holding Out

In view of the strictly finite limit to Cameroon's oil, there is general awareness that, in terms of revenue generation, the main resource of the country has got to continue to be agriculture. This employs about 70 per cent of the active labour force and is still the backbone of the economy. Besides being virtually self-sufficient in the production of foodstuffs (which thus avoids the heavy import bill for food that is the bane of so many African governments trying to stay afloat), Cameroon is an important exporter of cocoa and coffee, and a significant producer of agricultural products such as palm oil, rubber and cotton. Small-holder farming is still the main source of agricultural output, with the peasant sector accounting for over 90 per cent of production.

It must nevertheless be remarked that, due to oil, the share of agriculture in both

GDP and export earnings has gone down in recent years, even if production on the whole has not. The agricultural sector contributed over 30 per cent to the GDP before 1980, but the latest estimates put it at 23-24 per cent. In recent years the high incidence of drought and related side effects such as heavy harassment have affected performance and figures have been disappointing, but improved rainfall in the last two years should help figures to show

Cameroon since independence. Most of them were now running at under half installed capacity, and practically all were recording losses, he said. He also noted that matters had not improved when the foreign firms which had set them up were called back to try to sort them out. Large sophisticated industries were ill-adapted to local conditions, he said, and it was better to build them up slowly starting on a fairly small scale.

This reasoning is certainly



At the resort of Kribi on the Atlantic coast, a man carries out a log canoe with simple tools.

more buoyancy. In the 1982/3 year, there were declines in the production of cotton, cocoa, pineapples, arabica coffee and bananas, although some other commodities (robusta coffee, rice, corn, millets, palm oil and nuts) showed increases.

The 1983/4 production figures were also mixed, but the signs for this year are much better, and the plentiful 1985 rains should also have good results, although the continuing after-effects of the heavy drought in the north will take some time to repair.

Industry: Beating Recession

The other main plank of Cameroon's success lies in its relatively large and varied manufacturing industry, geared to a large extent to the local market.

Important industries include food processing, beverages (there are a significant number of breweries), tobacco, textiles, shoes, as well as metallurgical, mechanical, chemical, cement and plastics. From 1978 to 1982 inclusive the manufacturing sector recorded average annual growth of some 11 per cent, and it contributed 11 per cent to GDP in 1982. It has, however, shown some signs of being affected by the world economic slowdown as well as being subjected to some specific local problems.

It is estimated by one source that the sector experienced declines in output of 2 to 3 per cent year in both 1982 and 1983, although by early 1984 the overall industrial production index turned upwards: a slight slowdown after the April attempted coup did not last and activity continued to improve into 1985. The fall in performance was attributed to such factors as drought induced shortage of agricultural raw materials, rising labour costs, high interest rates on borrowing (and higher than anticipated debt service payments) increased cost of imported inputs and disruption in neighbouring markets (the recession in Nigeria, followed by the 1984 border closure is also said to have had some influence).

The government's attitude to industry is also being conditioned by the difficulties it has been experiencing in major industries such as ALUCAM, the aluminium smelter company which has been having financial troubles from depressed export prices and rising costs from a recent plant expansion, as well as a temporary cutback in hydro-electric power allocations because of the drought. ALUCAM seems to be trying to "bounce back" after a recovery in the world market and has recently announced plans for major new investments, including, in the immediate future, new port installations.

The other industry in difficulties, however, the huge CELLUCAM pulp and paper factory is more of a problem, having been closed down for a couple of years now, due to financial non-viability. CELLUCAM was particularly in the mind of the head of the industrialists' federation Syndicat, Samuel Kondo, when he criticised the various large turnkey industries which have been set up in

behind the government's own decision to press the development of PME (small and medium enterprises) since it still accords importance to industrial development, especially in view of Cameroon's good position to take advantage of the UDEAC market in neighbouring countries, and one day perhaps of the market which could be offered by the larger Economic Community of Central African States.

The public sector has a major shareholding in industry, especially agro-industry and heavy industry, and the main instrument of intervention is SNI (the National Investment Corporation), although some businesses have direct government participation. Many of the state enterprises suffer from poor conception and management, and most have been having difficulties of late. The government has requested assistance from the World Bank in the reform of the parastatal sector, and changes are certainly in the wind.

Infrastructure: Repairing the Neglect

Economic observers have also noted that of late, there has been much visible sign of the large amounts of money now being devoted to the revitalisation of Cameroon's infrastructure. "Real estate speculation, construction and public works activities are currently flourishing." It has been a fact that Cameroon's basic infrastructure has long lagged behind some of its neighbours. The comparison has been made, for example, between the Nigerian side of the Trans-African highway, a solid stretch of tarred road to the Cameroon border where it becomes little more than a track as it continues its route to Bamenda. Out of a total of 65,000km of primary and secondary routes there are only some 25,000km of tarred roads. Among projects newly completed are the new Douala-Yaoundé highway, and by 1986 the "Bamenda ring road" and key sections of the Trans-African highway will be completed, but there is a much more comprehensive plan for tarring roads under the 1981-6 Development Plan, which should be extended into the new plan.

The railway sector will achieve an important milestone next year when the realignment of the track between Douala and Yaoundé - one of the first sections of track to have been built, begun by the Germans and finished by the French in 1926 - is due to be completed. The new \$250million line will cut the total distance from 308km to 265km and iron out many of the more dangerous bends that exist in the old line. This will mean that the Trans-Cameroon, one of the major railway projects in Africa in recent decades will finally be fully functioning, as Douala-Yaoundé links up with the more modern section from Yaoundé to Ngaoundéré, 625km of track which was completed in 1973.

It opens the possibility either of extension further north to give Cameroon a more comprehensive nationwide railway system, or form the basis of a railway system extending to neighbouring

land-locked countries such as Chad or Central African Republic.

Other areas of infrastructure where there has been considerable activity lately include the development of water supply, and telecommunications.

Social expenditure (education and health) also account for some of the construction boom. As one observer notes, construction cranes dot the horizons of Yaoundé Douala and other cities as office buildings, apartment blocks and housing developments spring up, concluding that infrastructure development, long neglected, is directly or indirectly leading to much of Cameroon's "onsore" growth.

It is difficult not to conclude, however much the government seeks to "dramatise" the issue, that there are many external symptoms of an oil boom. However much the oil revenues may still be concealed, people know they are there. There is no doubt too that the "smell of oil" has brought in a rush of expansion in the banking sector. There are now nine commercial banks operating there where there were four only five years ago. Conspicuously the new banks are mainly non-French, and the grip of the French banks on Cameroon's economy is certainly less than it was as Chase Manhattan, First National and the Bank of America (all three US banks), and the Luxembourg registered and Middle East funded Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BOCCI) have set up for business.

The Plan and the Budget

The philosophy that guides development in Cameroon is what is called "planned liberalism," that is, a mixed economy where the private sector has considerable scope for action, but must operate within priorities established by the government in the framework of national planning. Indeed such policies operate in most African countries which feel that they cannot afford what one African leader has called "capitalism sauvage" (wild capitalism). The current Development Plan 1981 to 1986 is the 5th, and was introduced while Paul Biya was still Prime Minister.

The plan stresses balanced development and puts agriculture firmly and squarely at the centre of the country's development. As much as 40 per cent of the current plan's financial requirements is to be provided by the domestic and foreign private sectors.

The latest National Budget introduced on June 11, 1985 and promulgated on June 29 can be taken as a useful guide to the kind of policies that Biya has been pursuing and intends to pursue on the eve of drawing up a new Development Plan (the VIth) to come into operation in 1987. The budget was balanced in revenue and expenditure at 740 billion CFA francs, an increase of 120bn, in absolute terms and 19.3 per cent over the 1984-5 budget (itself increased by 19.2 per cent over the previous year).

Investment will represent 41.9 per cent of the overall budget against 35 per cent the previous year. Rural development will receive over 16 per cent of the total, an increase of 32 per cent over the previous year. As much as 21 per cent of all capital spending is to go to road, port air and telecommunications infrastructure.

The budget, financed "entirely" from national resources, gave a priority place to employment and housing. A major concern for any Cameroon administration at the moment must be the dramatic rise in indebtedness in recent years, although it is still in a much better position as far as debt is concerned than most of its neighbours, partly because it can finance so much on its own resources and afford to service what debt it has.

There is a wide belief that Cameroon still has time and resources to keep the situation under control and can still be helped by the strong conservative inclinations still prevailing in government. The handling of the phasing out of oil revenues at the end of the decade is also a question mark over the future. But in the short term Cameroon has every reason to be satisfied that its position is at least relatively better than most other countries of the African continent.

Foreign Policy - Near the African Centre

Cameroon's foreign policy has traditionally always been 'centrist' in African terms, and internationally non-aligned, although like so many other countries it has a more pronounced cooperation with Western countries better placed to provide assistance.

In Africa its geographically central position has been reflected in policy: it was a founder member of the Organisation of African Unity in 1963 and tended to provide strong support to the Pan-African organisation in the various crises that have threatened it in more than twenty years of existence. This was particularly true between 1972 and 1978 when two Cameroonians in succession were Secretaries-General of the OAU in the shape of Nzo Ekanakiki (1972-74) and William Eteki Mboumoua (1974-8), who is now Cameroon's Foreign Minister.



President Paul Biya and Mrs. Biya with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in London.

In the OAU's most serious crisis from 1982-4 Cameroon was among those who objected to the seating of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) and boycotted the two summits in Tripoli (the second boycott was over Chad, indicating that the boycott related as much to antipathy to Colonel Gaddafi as to the specific issues raised). However Cameroon actively endorsed the compromise which permitted the SADR's seating even with those countries like Cameroon which did not recognise it.

Cameroon has always been strongly behind a firm line in opposition to South Africa's apartheid policies, refusing all trade links and denying entry to South African passport holders. It also declined to support the policy of "dialogue" with South Africa that a few francophone African

ans are very strict in maintaining their bilingual stance, and resisting the idea that they are in any way a "francophone" country. They conspicuously do not attend the Franco-African summits which have become an annual event since the early 1970s, and indeed are attended by observers from a great many non-francophone countries, sometimes at very high level. The Cameroonians say that they do not attend meetings of the Commonwealth, so why should they take part in something even approximately similar with France? Likewise Cameroon is a member of the Culture and Technical Cooperation Agency (The ACCT), set up at the end of the 1960s as an embryonic response to the existence of the Commonwealth. By the same token Cameroon has been an enthusiastic partner of the European Economic Community (EEC) in its African activities, perhaps because of its connection in the colonial period with three different European powers, all of which are now members of the EEC.

Thus there was a symbolic importance in choosing Yaoundé as the venue for the signature of the first agreement between a number of African countries (mainly francophone) and the EEC of the six in 1963. It was perhaps unfortunate for Cameroon that the Yaoundé Convention became too closely identified with a paternalistic approach to aid in Africa, and with the ramifications of the French sphere of influence, so that when the agreement was enlarged to include all of Africa south of the Sahara as well as the Caribbean and Pacific (i.e. ACP), there were some who wanted a new name, and so the venue was changed to Lomé for the 1975 signing. But the EEC connection is still highly prized, and Cameroon is both an active participant in the work of Lomé and a major beneficiary from its various instruments, notably the European Development Fund.

Another grouping, this time entirely African, to which Cameroon belongs, is the CEEAC (the Economic Community of Central African States). This was set up in 1983 as one of the four main African regional groupings suggested by the United Nations Economic Commission

for Africa (ECA), and takes in ten countries from Chad to Zaire. It is very much along the lines of the West Africans' ECOWAS which stretches to Cameroon's western neighbour Nigeria, and involves the same kind of aspiration to trade integration with the eventual establishment of a common market, as well as an economic and monetary union. Ironically relations with the giant Nigerian neigh-

bour, with which there are so many ties have been going through a bad patch of late because of disputes over frontiers and oil.

Cameroon has already played a prominent part in the UDEAC (Central African Customs and Economic Union) set up in the early 1960s together with the four countries that had formerly constituted the French Equatorial African Federation (AEF), Gabon, Chad, Central African Republic and Congo. UDEAC has been generally reckoned to be one of Africa's more successful smaller economic groupings, so Cameroon is well placed, especially with its own strong economic base, its plentiful trained manpower and its growing industries to play a major part in the new grouping. At the moment, it is true, it is little more than a



William Eteki Mboumoua, Foreign Affairs Minister, Formerly Secretary-General of the OAU (1974-78).

paper charter, and implementation is still being worked out, but Cameroon is keenly interested, and will host the next summit of the grouping in December in Yaoundé. Observers see Cameroon, in alliance with rich but small Gabon as providing the necessary counter-balance to the otherwise dominant role that Zaire might play in the grouping.

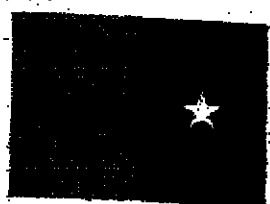
Although France has only recently returned to its position as principal trading client of Cameroon (taking 27 per cent of exports compared to 25 per cent going to the USA) it has consistently had the leading place as supplier, taking advantage of the franc zone connection and other mechanisms of France's sphere of influence. In 1983 France supplied some 47 per cent of Cameroon's imports. Thus in economic terms alone, Cameroon's relations with France are central to its foreign policy considerations outside Africa. More than many countries closely connected to France by history, Cameroon is keen on diversifying its external relations. The Americans for example, have a 'sizeable' investment presence, mainly in the oil and banking sectors, and Cameroon is also keen on using its Lomé Convention connections with the EEC to involve others notably West Germany and UK. The latter, in particular, enjoys considerable goodwill in Cameroon which has been under-utilised for business purposes (there has been a trade deficit since the late 1970s when Cameroon first started exporting crude oil to Britain). Another country which has developed considerable interest in Cameroon is Canada, perhaps because it detects an affinity in the official bi-lingualism. Earlier in 1985 'Cameroon Economic Days' were held in Canada with the principal aim of attracting investment, and there is a useful Canadian aid programme.



Heads of State at a recent UDEAC summit meeting (l. to r.): President Paul Biya of Cameroon, President Andre Kolingba of Central African Republic, President Teodoro Obiang Nguema of Equatorial Guinea, President Denis Sassou Nguesso of Congo and President Omar Bongo of Gabon.

ADVERTISING SECTION

ADVERTISING SECTION



REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON



Self-sufficiency in Food a long standing Priority

For a Developing Country like Cameroon, Agriculture is the best basis for Development.

President Paul Biya

The mobilisation of the rural population throughout the Cameroon has made it possible to show the whole world the vitality of its agriculture and the enormous potential of the country in this sphere.

Self-sufficiency in food is a living reality in the Cameroon. It is the result of a discerning policy which wisely puts agriculture at the top of the list of priorities. The basic objective of this policy is; to consolidate the national self-sufficiency in food, to improve in quality and quantity export products and to raise the standard of living in rural areas.

Agriculture is the key sector in the Cameroonian economy since it represents approximately 40% of the G.N.P. and 70% of export value. The diversity of the physical, human and historical factors accounts for the variety of products.

In North Cameroon, from Lake Tchad to the Benoué Basin, the Sahelian climate provides the best possible region for millet, sorghum, rice and maize. In the forested southern regions with an equatorial climate tubers and the banana plantain predominate. It is the region of the cacao tree, one of the main export products.

In the coastal regions the main crops are palm oil, 'robusta' coffee and bananas, while on the high western plateaux many food crops (maize, peanuts, beans...) are grown as well as manufacturing crops such as 'arabica' coffee. Soya has also been cultivated for some time.

Efforts are being made both by the public authorities and other private organisations to bring about modernisation within the agricultural sector. Likewise, efforts are being made to promote agricultural cooperatives and FONADER (Fonds National de Développement Rural - National Fund of Rural Development) is granting loans to farmers. This organisation is accelerating its decentralisation programme in an effort to become more accessible to the farmer.

In order to protect the agricultural producers in the Cameroon from the repercussions of the fall in prices on the world market, the government has created a price stabilisation fund, which is the "Office National de Commercialisation des Produits de Base" ("National Trade Office for Primary Products") (ONCPB) whose headquarters are in Douala.

The Cameroon Government has made its Choice

Agriculture must and will remain the priority sector within the context of the National Development Programme.

In order to enable the agricultural sector to continue to play its rôle of central figure in the development programme to the full, while at the same time ensuring self-sufficiency in food for the population, public authorities will henceforth place emphasis on the rationalisation and utilisation of the basic production elements: manpower, the land and other factors and the design and putting into effect of an efficient plan of action for food distribution.

By this approach, the government hopes to provide the active rural population with a range of material means, technical know-how and a tight framework within which to function, which is so necessary to the development of all the farmers, breeders, fishermen and fish breeders supplying the national food demand.

Likewise this approach is intended to revitalise the rural milieu in the Cameroon by giving new drive to village communities.

The basic aims of this option are to:

- increase the productive capacities of the rural sector,
- contain the rural exodus,
- vitalize the agro-pastoral sector
- sustain scientific and technical research in such a way as to integrate it as much as possible into the national machinery aimed at food production,
- make loans more accessible to the small farmers, breeders and fishermen.

Up to now, the response to the population's food demands has been seen as satisfactory; it has even been conceded that as far as the food demand goes, the Cameroon is self-sufficient.

Meeting such food demands, both in rural and urban areas, was achieved through production which was basically traditional cultivation and breeding and small-scale or semi-industrial fishing.

Due to the rapid growth in demography, the rural exodus, the ageing of a substantial proportion of active farmers, breeders and fishermen and accelerated urbanisation, it would appear that the production capacities and the level of supply from the traditional sector in food production have now been exceeded. The situation is becoming precarious and it will be necessary to consolidate it by the appropriate encouraging measures already taken or planned by the government.

Self-sufficiency in food has always been one of the priorities of the Cameroon government. A national food programme was drawn up in order to achieve this objective.



H. E. Paul Biya, President of the Republic of Cameroon

The food problem is all the more worrying as every year shows an increase in the import of cereals (in particular, rice and corn) which supplies the great urban centres. Long term studies, (Horizon 2000) indicate that the cereal deficit may become even more marked, with the rural exodus being one of the contributing factors.

Furthermore, starchy foods and root foods which, at present, are available in abundance, might well risk seeing a decline in the 1990's and it was pointed out that malnutrition and insufficient nutrition was becoming more of a risk for certain rural populations and low-income populations.

The government instructed MIDEVIV to study these problems and to attempt to resolve them. MIDEVIV basically concentrated its efforts on two particularly problematic areas: Productivity within traditional agricultural activities and the prices of foodstuffs in the large urban centres. A logical choice when one realises that the traditional sector supplies at least 90% of the food consumed in the Cameroon and that in large urban centres, the high prices of foodstuffs does on occasion appear to be beyond the means of those in low income brackets.

The National Seed Plan

In 1976 MIDEVIV launched the "Semencier Nord" ("Northern Seed") Plan which aimed at the production and distribution of improved peanut and sorghum seed in the Sahelian and sub-Sahelian zones of the country.

In 1980, MIDEVIV, with the assistance of the FAO, wished to extend this project throughout the entire national territory of the Cameroon. It was thus that the National Seed Plan came into being, drawn up with the aid of the FAO. This plan is one of the priorities of the Vth Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development. It is already in a practical phase with seed centres in Mbanga and Ndop which have recently been added to that in Koundoung near Ntui where the first seed distributions were initiated for the provinces of Mbam, Mefou and Lekie. Six other centres in Bertoua, Batouri, Ebolowa, Ekona, Tonga and Sabale are planned between now and the end of the Vth plan.

The improved seed ensures the purity of the variety and its rate of germination makes it possible to economize on seed and ensures healthier soil conditions. The result: a harvest which is superior both in quality and quantity.

Foodstuffs in Urban Centres. The Problem: The Price.

In parallel with the action which it has undertaken as regards the production and distribution of the improved seed, the MIDEVIV was also instructed to slow down the rise in prices of foodstuffs; prices, which in a period of

shortage, are becoming prohibitive for families in a low income bracket.

It must be appreciated, nevertheless, that all these actions have limited effects. This is why, in the future, the MIDEVIV proposes to pursue new lines of modernisation as regards the production of foodstuffs, for example, manuring, the protection of plants and agricultural mechanisation.

The Agricultural Cooperative in the Cameroon

The Cameroonian Cooperative Movement has two different faces today. On the one hand there are the cooperatives which came into being during the colonial period or afterwards thanks to assistance from the Administration. On the other hand, there are cooperatives which only benefit from support at various levels within government departments. However in both cases the objective remains the same. Raising the standard of living for cooperative members by grouping the limited resources. If cooperatives benefit from a certain amount of autonomy in management, they must nevertheless submit to State supervision. Moreover, there are various instruments regulating the cooperative movement in the Cameroon. One could mention the law of 7 December 1973 on the Regulation of Cooperative Societies, and the Decree of 29 July 1983 setting down the terms of enforced recovery of cooperative loans.

Closing the Road to the Desert thanks to "Sahel Vert" (Sahel Green Belt)

The great drought which beset the African continent in the 1970's was the original reason for launching the operation "Sahel Vert" (Sahel Green-belt) in the Cameroon. This operation which involves, in particular, young people, is aimed at combating dry conditions by reforestation and multiplying contacts among young people from a variety of backgrounds, thus building up not only national unity, but also, international solidarity.

The Sahel Green-belt operation is being carried out in several stages. The first is known as "Sahel Vert I" and began in 1977. This involved reforestation of 1000 hectares over a three year period, which amounted to 1,000,000 trees being planted.

Upon completion of Sahel I, Sahel II commenced. This is a six year project.

Following the logic of Sahel I, this second phase is intended to consolidate the initial objectives, to improve ecological conditions and to give young people a taste for manual work and work which is in the interests of the community. In concrete terms, Sahel II involves the planting of 2,500,000 trees, wells being sunk or improved and village coops being established. The number of nurseries are to be increased and the areas worked brought closer together in order to bring about an effective popularisation of reforestation. This work is being carried out voluntarily thanks to the enthusiasm of young people from all parts of the national territory, the local inhabitants and the authorities concerned. Sahel II is making an effort to involve the local populations even more in the reforestation programmes. Thus, if Sahel I brought about reforestation particularly in private or State owned areas, Sahel II is continuing the project in villages and scholastic establishments who are the holders of the zones thus re-planted.

To date 1,765 hectares has been planted. It is planned to extend this operation to link up agriculture and reforestation more closely.

The Forested Sector

Forest covers more than one third of the territory, which is to say, almost 20 million hectares, of which almost 3.5 million are licensed for usage. There are numerous species, more than 300, of which around thirty could be utilised and, these, eleven are destined for exploitation.

The government has set in motion a strategy for the protection and regeneration of forests. With this in mind CENADEFOR (Centre National de Développement des Forêts - National Centre for Forest Development) and ONAREF (Office National de Régénération des Forêts - National Bureau for the Regeneration of Forests) have been established.

The measures taken by the Ministry Agriculture in this sector have led, within the current business year, to a more concentrated interest in forest exploitation in the forested zones of the country and the reinforcement of replanting operations with a view to ground conservation and halting the desert extension in the Savanna and Sahelian regions.

As regards forest exploitation, and in spite of the crisis which has shaken the international timber market in recent years further to the international economic crisis, the production from Cameroonian forests has seen a regular and sustained growth from 1,800,000 m in 1983 to more than 1,900,000 m in 1984. Estimates for 1985/86 are in the order of 2,300,000 m.

A similar increase was registered in respect of local timber processing (1 million m in 1983, 1,050,000 m in 1984) which serves as proof of the success of the government policy which opted for local exploitation of the product as opposed to exports of rough timber. Without the added

difficulties met by Cellucam and Sofibel, forest production would have exceeded 2 million m.

It should be pointed out that various measures have been employed by the government in the course of this year to boost production, namely: a review lowering market prices of the various species of trees, abolition of taxes on products which are processed locally and the creation of differentiating tax zones.

Furthermore, concerted efforts to encourage national participation in forestry which were announced last year, will begin to be realised commencing from the next business year thanks to the credit extended by the Canadian government.

Fishing

The population of the Cameroon is increasing by approximately 200,000 inhabitants every year. According to the long term food plan, the average consumption of fish per head, p.a. would be 13.5 kg (meat equivalent). In order to respond to the needs of the excess population of the country alone almost 3,000 t of additional fish are required.

National production consists of sea fishing, internal fishing (river, lake, still water, etc.) and fish breeding which as yet only accounts for a fraction of total production.

In 1983 the total fishing resources in the Cameroon were estimated at 105,000 t. Of this amount 20,000 ton were accounted for in industrial fishing - 35,000 t, small-scale sea fishing - 50,000 t, internal fishing and fish breeding.

The national product of 105,000 represents several thousand million francs, but it is not possible to estimate the contribution of the fishing industry to the national revenue by taking into consideration only the added value of commercial distribution and the subsidiary or related activities of the fishing industry.

Apart from the poor fishing resources, several factors can explain the reduction in productivity which has been particularly noticeable over the last five years:

- the price report (cost of equipment/selling price of fish) has not encouraged the owners of the vessels to renovate or improve their equipment such as boats and nets. This may result in less efficiency in fishing companies.

The government is at present studying what steps should be taken in industrial fishing in order to cope with the current problems.

Water Supplies for Villages

This programme which has several sources of finance, is being put into effect by the Departments for Agricultural Engineering and Community Development within the Ministry Agriculture.

— In 1984/85, a donation of almost 1,500 million F CFA in the investment budget made it possible to programme the realisation or completion of more than 350 operations; at present, progress with these operations is between 30 and 60% depending on the regions involved.

— FONADER also allowed a sum of almost one thousand million F CFA in its 1984/85 budget which was essentially intended for the urgent development of a programme to supply villages with water. 250 drillings have thus been carried out and 125 planned for regions in the north and the extreme north.

— The second (Danish) water supply programme in 58 localities was completed during the first quarter of the year 1984/85. A third water supply programme for 100 localities was begun in October 1984.

— For the year 1985/86, a sum of more than 1 thousand million F CFA is being sought by way of national investment.

Furthermore, the second FSAR project, for which finance agreements have just been signed with the Banque Mondiale for a sum of more than 12 thousand million F CFA, will make it possible, among other things, to effect 1,000 drillings in regions in the north and the extreme north which are constantly threatened with drought. In addition to this, within the framework of bilateral cooperation, three agreements have almost been concluded with the German Democratic Republic, Great Britain and Canada.

The volume of finance granted for the realisation of this programme is on a level with the importance which the government attaches to responding to the basic needs of the population.

Nevertheless, much remains to be done, and it is in this knowledge and with a view to improving the efficiency of this operation that the Head of State has recently created the Comité National de l'Eau (The National Water Committee), one of whose tasks will be to put forward proposals for the harmonisation of measures taken in this sector.

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN

Paix — Travail — Patrie

MINISTÈRE DE L'INFORMATION
ET DE LA CULTURE



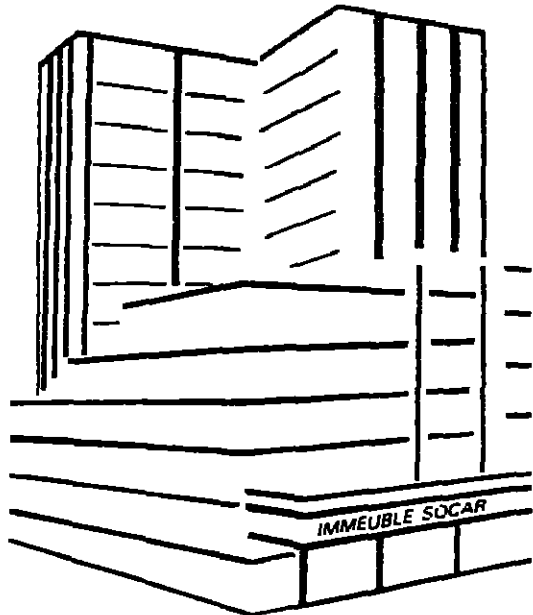
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Education and Bilingualism

Cameroon has a high rate of school attendance. Official figures for 1983/4 show about 1.8m children and young people receiving education, out of a total population of about 9 million.

	Institutions	Pupils	Teachers
Primary	5582	1,563,852	31,030
Post-primary	110	7,810	670
Secondary	365	218,057	6,795
Technical	178	67,075	2,568
Teacher training	21	3,596	388

A large majority of children now receive at least some primary schooling. In large areas in the south of the country there is virtually universal primary education. Even the poorest parents strive to sell more plantains or palm kernels to find the school fees, which most villagers manage to pay. In towns children of school age who are not at school are sufficiently few for

the police often to arrest them as truants; there is, however, no compulsory education by law. In most villages all the children of primary school age, or the great majority, are to be found in term-time in the village school, learning the "Three R's" and the rudiments of History and other subjects; learning is often by rote.

Only in the three northern

provinces, for historical reasons, is primary school attendance significantly below 95-100 per cent, and even there it is on average 70-80 per cent.

No education is in African languages. Of course, when a teacher shares a common mother tongue with all the pupils, he or she will use that language to explain English or French words initially. But the teaching proper is in English or French. Many Cameroonians can read and write their own languages, but the school examinations are wholly in English or French, starting with the primary school leaving examination. This examination, which many take well into their teens as age regulations are not always enforced, leads to the Certificat de Fin d'Etudes Primaires (CEP), to use the French version. Having that still matters as many boys and girls without it cannot go on to further studies.

The use of both English and French as vehicles of education is an important, indeed all-important feature of Cameroon's "bilingualism." As the only African country uniting areas of both French and English colonial and cultural influence, Cameroon uses both French and English for all official purposes - all government proclamations, for example. It is also committed to the continued use of both languages in education.

This means, first, that the education systems inherited from the colonial era, but enormously expanded since then, have continued to use the same languages - English in the South-West and North-West provinces, French in the other eight provinces. Secondly, efforts have been ex-

panded to ensure that people educated in English learn French, and people educated in French learn English, as much as possible.

Now this policy has been extended to primary education. Special teachers have been appointed by the government to implement this introduction of the second language (really, of course, the third language for a Cameroonian child) at the primary level.

At the secondary level the introduction of the "other" European language was enforced as early as 1963; in fact secondary schools in ex-French Cameroon had taught English even before then. With the much increased teaching of English to "Francophones" and of French to "Anglophones" (to use the normal Cameroon phraseology) since then, especially at secondary level, the number of Cameroonians with fair knowledge of both is now considerable.

Besides this task, Cameroon has considered the physical expansion of post-primary education another major national task. It has been carried out energetically; there were 317 secondary school establishments in 1979/80 and 365 four years later.

In the French-speaking provinces there are ordinary secondary schools, sometimes called *collèges*, and grammar schools, *lycées*, similar to the universal French *lycée*, for "general education"; and technical and teacher-training institutions. The *lycées* are government-owned; all or most are co-educational. Many cities have their *lycées*, in addition to the more famous ones like the Lycée Général Leclerc in Yaoundé and the Lycée Joss in Douala.

Private schools are very important in the secondary sector of education in Cameroon, even more than in the primary. Over half the secondary schools are private (187 out of 317 in 1979/80), compared with a third or less of the primary schools. Private secondary schools include some run by the churches and many secular ones.

Thus the primary school leavers who go on to secondary school are a minority -

an envied minority. Their numbers are considerable even so, because families do all they can to find money for the fees. The government's own spending on education is high, including secondary scholarships and subsidies to private schools, both primary and secondary. The total budget for education in the current year is 65,000 CFA francs.

The secondary school system of ex-British and ex-French Cameroon are still based on the respective European models, and thus far apart from each other. Suggestions which have been made for a unified Cameroonian secondary school examination to replace both the French *Baccalauréat* and the British GCE have not been pursued.

A few schools use both English and French in teaching. These are the *Lycées Bilingues*, Bilingual Grammar Schools, of which the first were established at Buea and Yaoundé, while others have since been added.

As in any country, the quality of language teaching varies, and the capacity of students for language learning even more. But in Cameroon the phenomenon common in Europe, of young people quickly forgetting their school English or French, is probably less common, for knowledge of both official languages is very useful for many and indispensable for some, especially from the South-West and North-West Provinces.

Cameroonian pupils and their parents, like those elsewhere, show a marked preference for "general education" with its emphasis on literary subjects, rather than technical education. The "general" curriculum has more prestige, owing to age-old and universal prejudice, and is thought to be the road, via the GCE or Bacc, to clerical civil service jobs.

Although preferred, the "general" system is not easy for even a bright pupil in the French system. As in France itself, the Bacc is a severe test; failure rates can be quite high. But a remarkable number pass and go on to higher studies.

The University of Camer-

eroon, founded in 1962, now has nearly 13,000 students. Its main campus is at Yaoundé, where the attached advanced teacher training college, the Ecole Normale Supérieure (ENS), is nearby. In 1977 a decree provided for new campuses or "centres" of the University at Douala, Buea, Dschang and Ngaoundéré, and these have now been started.

Besides their own university, Cameroonians go to many universities in other countries to study. The majority, many thousands, are in France. There are others in Britain, the USA and Canada, which, because it is another bilingual country using French and English, has special ties with Cameroon.

The last of the University Centres to start functioning, that of Buea, starts in this month of November 1985. Situated on a new site outside the capital of South-West Province, the campus will house initially a new Advanced School of Translators and Interpreters (ASTI), a postgraduate school whose products are vitally necessary in a bilingual country; at present training of translators and interpreters comes under the President's office.

Different European-derived educational and cultural systems have created definite differences among Cameroonians, although so many other things unite them. Encouragement of unity needs to be done in such a way as to avoid any impression that unity means simply one section giving way to another. That is the aim of "bilingualism," whatever problems occur in its application.

While all the educational system is important in this regard, the University is particularly so, for Cameroonians from all provinces must to study together there, to take major jobs in government service afterwards. In that service they can be and are posted anywhere in the country, and unity is advanced in this way. The changes in the University could well mean more success for Cameroon's unique bilingualism, which its people constantly say should be a useful example for Africa as a whole.

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Annex to Decree No 84-1489 of 21 Nov. 1984

to lay down the procedure for granting
the benefits of the Investment Code

Questionnaire to be filled in for
all Applications for Placement
Under Various Schedules of the
Investment Code.

I.- Presentation of the Company:

- 1.1.- The name of the Company, its legal form and registered office.
- 1.2.- Statistical registration number, Registration number of the Articles of Association of the Company.
- 1.3.- Full name, nationality and number of shares of each partner in the registered capital. Distribution of the share capital among foreign and local partners.
- 1.4.- Exact company address (Post Office Box, Telephone and Telex).

II.- Market Study:

- 2.1.- Number establishments and locations(s).
- 2.2.- Evaluation of product supply (Evaluation of the output of existing local undertakings. Evaluation of level of imports).
- 2.3.- Evaluation of demand. Domestic consumption and exports.
- 2.4.- Analysis of the target market trends while indicating the growth rates of supply and demand. Evaluation of the share of the potential market and the expected market.
- 2.5.- Analysis of the market trend for imported substitute products or similar products showing:
 - cost, insurance and freight (CIF) prices,
 - prices exclusive of taxes,
 - wholesale prices and the profit margins applied,
 - retail prices.
- 2.6.- Brief description of the organization of the distribution network set-up (or to be set up).

III.- Activities:

- 3.1.- Specify the list of manufactured products, mentioning their tariff description and commercial name.
- 3.2.- Specify the raw materials and semi-finished products used and their countries of origin.
- 3.3.- Briefly describe the manufacturing process of all the products and give where applicable, the references of the technical partner and the origin of the technology used.
- 3.4.- For each type of product, specify the production capacity per item of equipment installed (or to be installed).
- 3.5.- For activities carried out, state their effect on the environment and the measures to be taking in order to reduce, eliminate or check their harmful industrial effects.

IV.- Investments and Sources of Financing:

- 4.1.- Distinguishing between local expenditure and external expenditure, specify

the amount of accrued investments and the time-table for carrying out the said investments during the term of the schedule

4.2.- Specify the sources of financing the programmed investments, distinguishing between company's of financing and external financial assistance. In the case of external financing for the undertaking, specify the terms of the loan (interest rate, duration, redemption table of the loans, the currency of loan repayments, etc...).

V.- Reserve Accounts:

- 5.1.- Indicate for a period covering the first five financial years of the term of the schedule requested:
 - a) The results of the main operations (according to the principles and classification of accounts in force in the UDEAC region), under ordinary law and the special schedule requested,
 - b) Components used in calculating prices ex-works under ordinary law and the special schedule requested, and - for the Single Tax Provision - the selling price for exports to UDEAC countries.
 - c) Cash flow drawn up in accordance with ordinary law and special schedule requested.

VI.- Staff:

- 6.1.- Specify the number of staff to be used for the first five financial years of the term of the schedule requested. A distinction should be made between:
 - local and expatriate staff,
 - the managerial staff,
 - supervisory staff and ordinary workers; and
 - the wages paid to nationals and expatriates.

6.2.- Specify guarantees for continuing vocational training programmes and, where applicable, for the Cameroonization of technical and administrative posts.

6.3.- Specify the profile for the managerial and supervisory staff.

VII.- List of Equipment:

Give the list of equipment, machinery, tools, raw materials, semi-finished products and packaging. Care should be taken to identify in the list of customs tariff in force in the UDEAC region, those that are imported and those bought (or to be bought) locally. The countries of origin of the said equipment should be mentioned.

VIII.- Progress Report

Companies operating under the ordinary law schedule and which apply for benefits under the Investment Code shall forward a progress report, balance sheets and accounts records certified by a professional accountant registered with UDEAC on the last three financial years.

For the full text of Decree No 84-1489
of 21 Nov. 1984

Please write to:
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A Rich Cultural Heritage

Nearly every child knows about the Portuguese sailors who dropped anchor in the Wouri river estuary and exclaimed 'Cameroes, Cameroes' in amazement at the large number of giant shrimps swimming there. This is how Cameroon got its name and successor conquistadores merely changed the spelling:

Kamerun (German), Cameroun (French) and Cameroon (English). Since Cameroon is really becoming bilingual, both Cameroun and Cameroon are used, dependant on language, although Cameroon Airlines sticks to the double 'oo'.

Cameroon has shrugged off the colonial invasions and accepted its new boundaries, that still leave it with about half a million square kms. Inside the triangular shape the topography changes from equatorial forest to mountain ranges, to arid steppe, to

desert and the reunited country cheerfully embraces over 130 disparate ethnic groups varying from the trader Bamileke, to the more aloof Fulani and the shy Pygmies. It is glib to talk of the Christians in the south and the Muslim in the north; there

are a large number of people who still prefer the indigenous African religions. Christians and Muslim live side by side without problems and everyone believes in a rich spiritual life; colonial attitudes only persist in the vocabulary - 'les Pagans', is said without animosity - just as illegitimacy doesn't exist in Cameroon since no-one minds tuppence about that - all children are gifts from God.

In this section are drawings of the Kings of Bamoun and the calligraphic script may excite the curiosity of the visitor. Musical instruments like the Balafon are of fascinating construction and sound; exceptionally fine carvings in wood and metal are widely on display and the Carnivals and Festivals still centre on the great feudal lords who are treated with immense respect. Archaeological artefacts reach back into pre-history but of course the best wooden carvings split in the sun and get eaten by termites - much is lost.

Part of the Cameroon's culture is to respect good brains. Le President du Renouveau (the New Deal President) Paul Biya is very bright indeed and he surrounds himself with the intelligentsia - the Assistant Secretary-General at the Presidency, Professor Joseph Owona, was formerly Chancellor of Yaoundé University; also Professor Georges Ngango (Economics) has just become Minister of Information and Culture. In the picture above they sit next to each other (Owona in dark glasses) at the March 1985 Bamenda Congress of the party.

For those who would like to know more about Cameroon before going there, two books are highly recommended: a) The Folio Society's Elspeth Huxley edition of Mary Kingsley's *Travels in West Africa*. The memoirs of an upper class English lady who toured West Africa at the end

of the 19th century, quite oblivious to all the difficulties. It was she who climbed Mount Cameroon (as referred to in the tourism article) and who never drank anything but freshly boiled tea (apart from just a little Claret).

Latest Leakey theory has it that there were black men before white but Africans never had any doubt of it. Mary Kingsley recounts a pretty story which probably has a Jesuit racist spin to it. She tells about Cameroonian villagers who dance the night away on a sand spit that has surfaced like a magic submarine in their river. Of course it is the *saïsons des secheresses* and the villagers can momentarily escape from the narrow confines of the jungle enclosed river banks to the god-given playground. Mary Kingsley considers they were having such simple fun that they really should have been sent to Europe to prosaize the whites.

b) John Murray of 50 Albermarle Street, London (Byron's publishers) published Shirley Deane's new book *Talking Drums* in October 1985. Shirley Deane is Mrs. S. J. Horsley, an English tutor to Senior Government officials and who works at the National Archives in Yaoundé. She is naturally fluent in both English and French but insists on all her Cameroon Ministers/pupils



Professor Georges Ngango, Minister of Information and Culture with Professor Joseph Owona, dark glasses at the March 1985 Bamenda Congress.

speaking to her in correct English. Her book is full of warmth, kindness and humour and leaves aside the pomp and circumstance of government life in the capital for her secret life working away the weekends in a village some 30 kms from Yaoundé.

Men lead a wonderfully indolent life brewing themselves palm wine, occasionally bringing in a crop like cocoa, censoring their wives for not tending to them enough and occasionally chasing them with machetes if they are too exasperating. Women seem to like all this and merely grumble about their men as they work all day out in the fields and lug back the wood for cooking the evening meal. Only very rarely do the men get voodoo'd or poisoned, they are counted on to be 'virile' and that is enough. Another nice characteristic of the Cameroonian is that they truly love their natal village and go back there as often as possible and cheerfully accept a totally unsophisticated life when only the day before they were in air-conditioned offices, at the best restaurants, cruising in BMWs and being apparatchiks.

For an aperçu of Cameroon before going there, £9.95 on *Talking Drums* is a worthwhile investment - Bon Voyage

Touring in Cameroon

In Garoua, northern Cameroon, the *saïsons des pluies* are marked out from 15th March until 15th September, the river Benoué fills rapidly with water and this inland town suddenly becomes a port. The river swirls around the normally stranded quay and agricultural produce can be carried all the way to Lokoja in Nigeria to link up with the Niger river and the Gulf of Benin. For years there has been talk of building a Hilton four star hotel in Garoua but presently the three star 'A' Novotel, La Benoué, offers the best accommodation and food, from which to explore the north land of Fulanis and Kirdi, lions and leopards. You can hedge-hop from the Garoua Novotel to the Maroua Mizao Novotel passing by the Kapsikis which André Gide found to be the most beautiful region on earth - great basalt outcrops that would appeal to André.

Just 120 kms north of Maroua is the superb national park of Waza but the visit should be planned for November-May - the best period for visiting Cameroon anyway. Waza is simply the finest animal park in West Africa and to visit both 'Forestiere' and 'Yaeres' types of land, animal life in these 400,000 acres during March/May is fabulous prime viewing time. There is a campement at Waza which is quite good enough for one or two nights between Novotels.

South of Garoua, midway between Garoua and Ngaoundere, is another and slightly larger animal park, Benoué, on both banks of the Benoué river and boasting vast numbers of hippos, crocodiles, buffalo and the largest antelopes. There are also lions, monkeys, giraffes and fascinating brightly coloured birds that seem particularly to enjoy riding the Cob de Buffon piggyback. At the Black Buffalo campement there is even a good restaurant; *pari de pheochere* (wild boar) is the *pièce de résistance*; and the waterfall nearby is impressive. If you want to get away from everybody, hire the Great Captain Campement just north of Black Buffalo with only 8 beds in an enchanting and totally private glade. There are so many animal parks in Cameroon that you could spend a month visiting them, nevertheless Waza and Benoué are the most rewarding.

Railways in Africa are almost equally fascinating and the ride from Ngaoundere to Yaoundé, the capital, can be completed in daylight. The wealth of Cameroon's culture unfolds along the track with startling changes in topography and in ethnic type and 'habitude'. At the station stops there is the din of the ubiquitous drum and the more interesting sounds of the Balafon, the thumb 'piano' and the xylophone, not to mention great horns making mournful blasts to hoot you on your way. At the stations lots of people are selling food and drink whilst others prefer to sell fetish carvings and ivory bangles, masks, pottery, raffia mats and bibelots of every kind.

Yaoundé is a handsome city built on hills with the splendid new Presidency dominating one of them. Sunday service in the cathedral is something prodigious - drums again and music and singing that becomes progressively more exultant - and lunch afterwards at one of Yaoundé 'Guide Michelin' restaurants. La Trap-

the forest near the Gabon and Congo borders.

Another beach excursion would be to Limbe (reverting to its earlier German name after having been called Victoria by the British), where beaches at Mile 6, Mile 8 and Mile 11 are all very fine. When roasting becomes painful, it is agreeable to visit the tea plantations at Buea at the foot of the mighty Mount Cameroon, 4,100 meters high, a hopefully extinct volcano that in the 6th century B.C. Carthaginian explorers called 'Chariot of the Gods'. The severely teutonic governor's Palace at Buea will remind tourists of Cameroon's confused colonial past. Both England and France carved chunks of land from Cameroon after seizing it from Germany. In 'old' German Kamerun you could go from the Congo river at Bonga (below the confluence of the Congo and Oubangui rivers) to



Photo: Camera Press, London

A small and simple village, Roumaki-Capsiki that nestles amidst the Mandara mountains of North Cameroon.

now a good road north west to Bafia and it is possible to get through to Bafoussam, Dschang and Foumban (see the palace). Dschang is really charming - average temperature 22 degrees celsius, altitude 1,400 meters - a sort of Cameroon Baden-Baden.

The new motorway from Yaoundé to Douala has just been completed and the drive can be made easily in 3 hours. A very fine Novotel beckons, or an even more luxurious hotel, the Meridien, unless you prefer the surprisingly cheap Hotel des Roses. Douala is much the largest city in Cameroon, a bustling sea port and the commercial centre - just like Bombay is to Delhi (Yaoundé). It makes a very good base from which to visit Cameroon's beaches.

During the day it is possible to take a trip to Kribi where the beaches are 15 miles long and beautiful with a nice gentle incline to the sea. Exploring from the beach you can easily reach the Lobe Cascades - where a river picturesquely tumbles into the sea - or take a fisherman's piroque to explore the forest edge for pygmies. For pygmies Kribi really isn't ideal; these small people live deep in

Dikwa - the town now in Nigeria, north-east of Maiduguri, an ancient Fulani Emirate.

Only the young should climb Mount Cameroon - when Mary Kingsley did it in the 1890s, the summit was shrouded in mist, a 'hurricane' was raging and all she saw were bottles left behind by energetic German officers. At Debundsche on the western slopes of the mountain you can count on rain every day most of the time, only one spot in southern New Zealand has more rain on this earth.

Back in Douala there is time for dinner at the Beausejour roof top restaurant and a look in at Happy Night (lots of dancing partners at both venues) before catching the plane to Dakar.

ARABICGLOSSARY

Benoué - could be 'son of' *Waza* - distribution centre *Maroua* - a great kindness never to be forgotten *Soudan* - double black/ strikingly black *Mali* - used to be called French Sudan



Photo: Camera Press, London

Some youngsters strike up in this pygmy village band. Famed for their small stature - they rarely exceed 4ft 6ins - the Pygmies are the oldest inhabitants of Cameroon.

FAMOUS CAMEROONIANS

Cameroon has a flourishing school of significant modern writers in both French and English. The most celebrated are now both in their fifties - Ferdinand Oyono, author of *Houseboy* and *The Old Man and the Medal*, became a diplomat and stopped writing after the 1950s, and is now in the powerful post of Secretary-General to the presidency; and Mongo Beti, author of *The Poor Christ of Bomba* and *King Lazarus* and many other novels. Went in to exile in France after 1960 and remains an opponent of the regime, and is still writing as well as editing a politico-literary review, both write originally in French, and have been translated extensively into English.

N'kono was one of the 'Indomitable Lions' - Cameroon's national XI which was the black African team which qualified for the World Cup in 1982. Here he takes a clearance kick from goal during training.



Yannick Noah: plays world class tennis for France, as a French national via his mother, but Cameroon claims him as its own via his father. Won the French national title at Roland-Garros in 1983, but has so far not done well at Wimbledon, due to unseemly grass. Very keen on bringing sport to Africa: has helped fund a sports centre bearing his name in Yaoundé.

Photo: Camera Press, London



Manni Dibango: One of Africa's most celebrated musicians with a world wide following. Still remembered for his early 1970s best selling record called *Soul Makossa*. Inventor of the makossa style of music. Now considered a father figure for a whole school of younger Cameroonian popular musicians.

Photo: Camera Press, London

The Kamerun Idea

Continued from page 13

was not much active talk of the succession. Since 1975 the prime ministerial job, which dealt with much of the day-to-day work of administration, was dealt with by Paul Biya, who had previously been Secretary-General to the Presidency. Ahidjo was re-elected President in 1980, but at the end of October 1982 he made the shock announcement that he was to step down, apparently for health reasons. In the normal opera-

tion of the constitution the Prime Minister succeeded the President, and on November 6, 1982, Paul Biya became President.

It took a little while for the new man to get into his stride, especially since Ahidjo, after what was seen at the time as an act of political imagination, seemed to be using his continuing influence as Chairman of the party to undermine his successor. This conflict culminated in the trial in observat-

ion of Ahidjo for treason (in relation to a plot of six months before) in February 1984, which was followed two months later by the tragic events of April 6 in which a section of the army mutinied. It was only put down with heavy loss of life in the capital.

Already by this time the broad lines of Biya's own approach to his rôle had been set out when he became Chairman of the CNU at an Extraordinary Congress, called in September 1983 in the light of the plot which had been exposed a month earlier. Because of the dangers of a

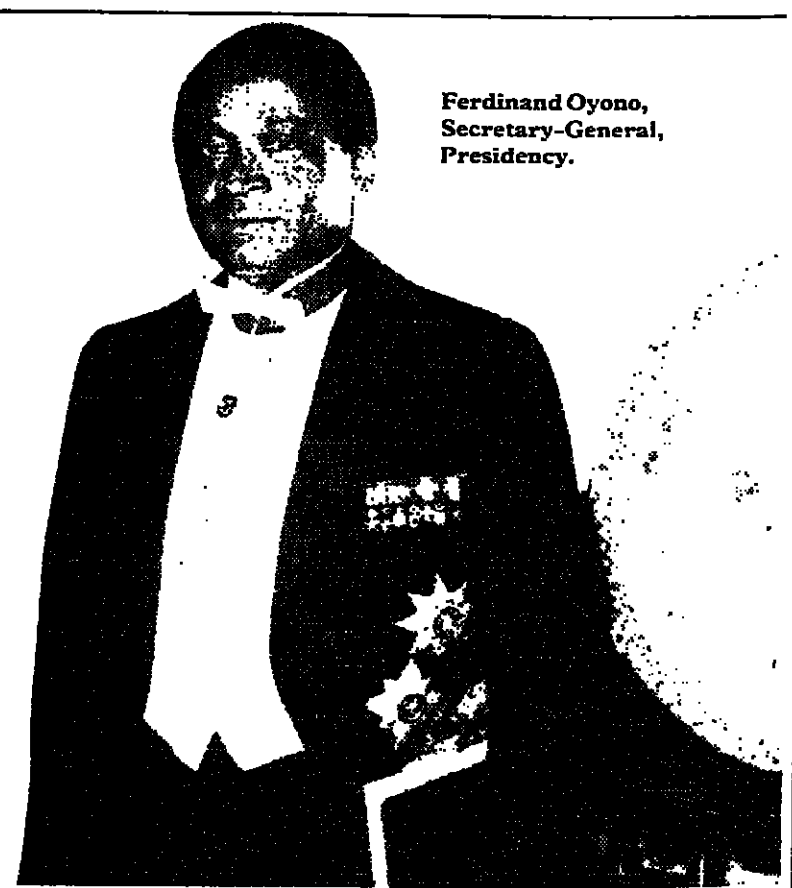
new disunity which had been exposed by recent events, the main theme of the President at this Congress was unity, that which his predecessor had preached in his twenty-two years in office, but seemed to have forgotten out of it.

The Congress also touched on other themes which have become a familiar part of the Biya era in Cameroon, such as the democratisation of the party, and 'rigour, integrity and moralisation.' These are an essential part of what has come to be called the New Deal (in French *le Renouveau*), a phenomenon which

has been proceeding apace, in the face of which April 6 was only a temporary set-back, indeed some would say was a necessary ordeal by fire.

Identifying where the policies of the New Deal differ from what went before is a more complex exercise, for while there has been a substantial change of style, and of the language of rhetoric, there has inevitably been much continuity of policies, especially in the economic sectors, where there have been a number of success stories.

The challenge of the New Deal is an ongoing reality.



Ferdinand Oyono, Secretary-General, Presidency.



REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON



Economic Policy of the PME Sector (Small and Medium Sized Businesses) in the Cameroon

Further to evaluation of the four previous programmes, the Cameroon has made plans for the Vth Five Year Programme which will involve a development strategy based on the following principles:

- gearing industrialisation to internal and self-sufficient development in order that nationals may have greatly increased responsibility in all the strategic sectors of the economy,
- introverting its industrialisation in order to ensure the effects of training in all areas of the general sector and, in particular, in the agricultural sector,
- opting for investments of a less capitalistic nature, that is, making greater use of manpower than capital investment.

In order to carry out this policy, institutional support consists of two separate bodies and the Investment Code in which the very advantageous "C" scheme is aimed at assisting the small and medium sized businesses (PME).

The two bodies are:

1. FONDS D'AIDE (AID FUNDS).
2. CENTRE NATIONAL D'ASSISTANCE AUX PETITES ET MOYENNES ENTREPRISES.

FOGAPE

FONDS D'AIDE ET DE GARANTIE DES CREDITS AUX PETITES ET MOYENNES ENTREPRISES - AID FUNDS AND GUARANTEED LOANS TO SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZED BUSINESSES

The aim of FOGAPE is to provide financial and technical assistance to small and medium sized businesses in the Cameroon by means of short, medium and long term commitments. It is authorised to:

- 1) guarantee loans made by banking, financial or other establishments to national small and medium sized businesses;
- 2) to counter guarantee commitments made by such establishments to small and medium sized businesses;
- 3) to take shares in the company capital of Cameroonian small and medium sized businesses or to grant them share loans;
- 4) to grant direct loans to small and medium sized businesses in order to finance operational capital, capital required for refurbishment or for the purchase of materials and equipment;
- 5) to promote insurance companies in the socio-professional or business sectors;
- 6) to contribute to the realisation of studies of projects of interest to the small and medium sized businesses.

Among other things FOGAPE is intended to provide technical assistance in the areas of training, information, advice and accounting.

In this capacity it is responsible for giving advice in all areas, carrying out all types of studies, designing and applying all types of business management and budgetary, financial and economic forecasts, drafting the legal and fiscal texts relating to financial evaluations which it is instructed to carry out on behalf of business concerns for which its regularly undertakes accounting and financial work.

The operations carried out by FOGAPE do not exclude other types of assistance for small and medium sized businesses and may be executed either directly by FOGAPE or by organisations and other qualified approved bodies or international institutions.

Any individual or collective business concern, whatever its legal status, which fulfils the following criteria:

- At least 51% of the capital and the directors must be of Cameroonian origin;
- the annual turnover must be less than or equal to 1 thousand million CFA francs;
- is considered as a small or medium sized business.

The 'Fonds d'Aide et de Garantie des Credits aux PME' (FOGAPE) was reorganised on 13 June 1984 by Decree No. 84/510 thus providing the Cameroon with a central structure for the financing of small and medium sized business concerns.

THE PME (SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZED BUSINESSES) SECTOR

I - The Diagnostic and Executive Account of the Vth Plan

The development of small and medium sized businesses has always been one of the priorities of the Cameroon government when setting up its industrialisation policy. The establishment of two supportive groups since the 1970's (the National Centre for the Assistance of Small and Medium sized Businesses) bears witness to government concern in this sector and the preferential treatment accorded to this sector.

The priority status given to the promotion of small and medium sized businesses shows the interest which those responsible in the economic administration of the country attach to the integration of this sector in the economic,



Photo: Fathi Mahouchi
M. Edouard Nomo-Ongolo, Minister of Commerce

social and cultural development of the nation. The aims of national policy concerning such business concerns are basically geared towards:

- the development of a diversified and effective industrial network;
- the creation of jobs at a lower cost than that of jobs created by large industries;
- the valorization of national resources in raw materials;
- encouraging savings;
- the integration of small and medium sized businesses into the production network;
- support of large-scale industries through sub-contracting and industrial maintenance;
- slowing down the rural exodus by establishing local production;
- encouraging creativity;
- technological control and development;
- industrial decentralisation.

Plans of Action and Realisation of the Vth Plan

With a view to giving added support to the measures and institutions set up to establish, promote and integrate small and medium sized businesses, the Vth Plan has envisaged a plan of action for this sector which basically aims at:

- redefining the small and medium sized businesses in the light of the national realities;
- adapting the Investment Code to these national realities;
- reorganising the tax system with a view to encouraging small and medium sized business operations;
- rendering existing supportive organisations more efficient;
- boosting training projects and undertaking the training of instructors;
- The reorganisation of FOGAPE and the task of making financial institutions more aware in order to encourage these institutions to review their loan policies to the benefit of small and medium sized business concerns in the Cameroon;
- carrying out a study on the ways and means necessary for:



Photo: Fathi Mahouchi
The Port of Douala, the third largest in Africa.



Photo: Fathi Mahouchi

- 1) The creation of mutual or interprofessional insurance funds, which could gradually be replaced by the regional banks who would collect and redistribute trade funds.
 - 2) Creation of a purchasing pool which would ensure the supply of raw materials to the various small producers in small quantities at wholesale prices and the continuous supply of tools and spares to these small producers while at the same time requiring them to establish an equipment plan using national funds.
 - 3) The creation of a coordinating body whose function would be to coordinate activities with the Ministries and institutions concerned.
- Study of the various options available with a view to:
- a) encouraging the involvement of the most dynamic small and medium sized businesses in public contracts and sub-contracting;
 - b) introducing co-contracting as regards complex research contracts entrusted to foreign consultancy bureaux;
 - c) improving participation of the small and medium sized businesses in the various agro-pastoral associations.

In the same vein, nine national projects amounting to a total value of 2220 million F CFA have been included in the Vth economic development plan, as well as some hundred private projects.

Realisation of national projects has remained limited. Only the CAPME workshops have been financed: the branch offices in Douala and Bamenda have thus received funds over the years both for equipment and construction. The Caroua branch office has just been made the subject of a public contract valued at some 690 million F CFA.

On the other hand resolute action has been taken in the legislative and administrative areas. The Investment Code has been revised and the law of 4 July 1984 concerning the new Code gives high priority to encouraging the small and medium sized business sector. At the same time customs and tax problems which constituted a serious handicap for this sector have been resolved.

CAPME

Created in 1973, CAPME (Centre d'Assistance aux Petites et Moyennes Entreprises - Aid Centre for Small and Medium sized Businesses) is a public body of an industrial and commercial nature with legal status and financial autonomy.

The aim of CAPME is to promote small and medium sized businesses, including small craft businesses. It deals with the coordination of actions taken by the organisations and departments concerned in accordance with the guidelines of the development plan and the directives of the government authorities. (CAPME headquarters are situated in Douala and this organisation currently includes five branch offices in Bassa (Douala), Yaounde, Bamenda, Garoua and Bafoussam.)

The services provided by CAPME may be divided into two main branches:

1. services of an economic nature carried out by the assistance and advisory department, dealing, in particular, with commercial research, training in management, accountancy, economic studies and the assistance lent to businesses with the preparation and subsequent maintenance of financial documents, etc...
2. services of a technical nature which is made up on the one hand, of engineering services (carried out by the technical department), and on the other hand, of direct supplies realised in 3 workshops (Bassa, Bamenda, Caroua), dealing almost exclusively with the manufacture of parts and simple metal and soldering work.

It is important to note the fundamental difference which exists between the services provided by the workshops and all the other services provided by CAPME. The services provided by CAPME, including those by the technical department, are services of a formative nature.

The aim of these services is to create businesses, modernise them, extend or rationalise them. Such services are changing the structure of small and medium sized business concerns in the Cameroon.

The interventions of the workshops are, on the other hand, of an operational nature: their aim is to assist the small and medium sized businesses to resolve their day to day technical problems, in particular, by the manufacture of worn parts or pieces of equipment or the production of simple assemblies.

If the first type of services are important for the structural development of the small and medium sized businesses in the Cameroon, the second are no less important since existing businesses, confronted by shortages of spare parts and important everyday problems of a technical nature, are not using their production capacity to the full which means a loss for the Cameroon economy.

Amongst the 3 workshops used by CAPME, that in Bassa (Douala) is by far the most important, from the point of view of staff, the large amount of equipment installed there and the annual turnover which is realised.

The Bassa workshop was set up in 1970 with the help of ONUDI. It functioned independently up to 1973 when CAPME was set up and was subsequently made an integral part of this organisation.

II - Orientation and Aims of the Vth Plan

The Vth economic, social and cultural development plan must complement the national economic policy with a PME plan, the aims and objectives of which will be, in the course of the next five years to concentrate its efforts around a central axis which will be the development and promotion of a performing small and medium sized business sector, perfectly integrated into national economic policy.



Photo: Fathi Mahouchi
M. Jean Baptiste Yonke, Minister of Agriculture

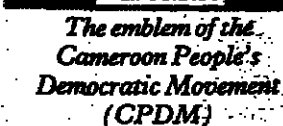
III - Programme of the Project

In order to be effective, a promotion policy for the small and medium sized business concerns must be a global policy which covers all the various aspects involved (legislation, taxation, assistance, finance...). Indeed to neglect any one aspect would automatically reduce the chances of success of the measures taken to integrate such a policy with other policies.

Consequently, the aforementioned objectives can only be achieved if the Vth plan takes a certain number of steps to reinforce or re-establish actions already taken on behalf of the small and medium sized business sector.

This basically involves:

- reinforcing existing bodies of support, in particular, those responsible for the promotion of small and medium sized businesses. These must not only improve their assistance, but also, extend the range of their activities, (simplification of administrative procedures for small business owners, supervision and control of civil engineering work, advisory boards, assistance with management, technical assistance)



The emblem of the Cameroon People's Democratic Movement (CPDM)

— making financial institutions more aware in such a way as to encourage them to review their loan policies to the benefit of small and medium sized businesses in the Cameroon;

— carrying out studies to establish how it would be possible to:

- 1) create mutual or interprofessional insurance funds which could gradually be replaced by regional banks who would collect and redistribute business funds;
 - 2) provide small businesses with raw materials and the continuous provision and maintenance of equipment and spares while at the same time obliging them to draw up an equipment plan using the common funds;
 - 3) create a coordinating body whose function would be to coordinate activities with the Ministries and institutions concerned.
- study the various possibilities with a view to:
- a) increasing the involvement of the most dynamic small and medium sized businesses in public contracts and sub-contracting, and promotion of their status;
 - b) encouraging co-contracting in complex research contracts entrusted to consultancy bureaux from abroad;
 - c) establishing participation by small businesses in the various agro-pastoral sectors.

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN

Paix — Travail — Patrie

MINISTERE DE L'INFORMATION
ET DE LA CULTURE



REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Peace — Work — Fatherland

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION
AND CULTURE

ADVERTISING SECTION

ADVERTISING SECTION

The C.N.U. and President Biya

6 NOVEMBER 1982 — In accordance with the wishes of the people of the Cameroon, Paul Biya was appointed to the highest office of the State by the spontaneous overwhelming and unreserved support of the population, secured from the outset by the total and unconditional confidence of the Cameroonian people and that of the militants in the Cameroon National Union.

This illustration of the progress of democracy on this continent, which was both reassuring and significant, was greeted with admiration, respect and worldwide acclaim.



The impressive Palais du Congrès in Yaoundé which houses the Secretariat of the CPDM.
(Inset) H. E. Paul Biya, President of the Cameroon People's Democratic Movement.

Proud to see their country held up as an example in this respect, the Cameroon people returned to their task with increased ardour, enthusiasm and resolution, confident in the future and firmly committed to ensure the happiest of times ahead in furtherance of their original experience of national construction.

The Cameroon people were subjected to the most painful tests in the growth of the nation such as those which manifested themselves in the subversive plottings, threats against the security of the State and manoeuvres aimed at division and destabilisation which were experienced by the country. These plots were to reach their climax in the

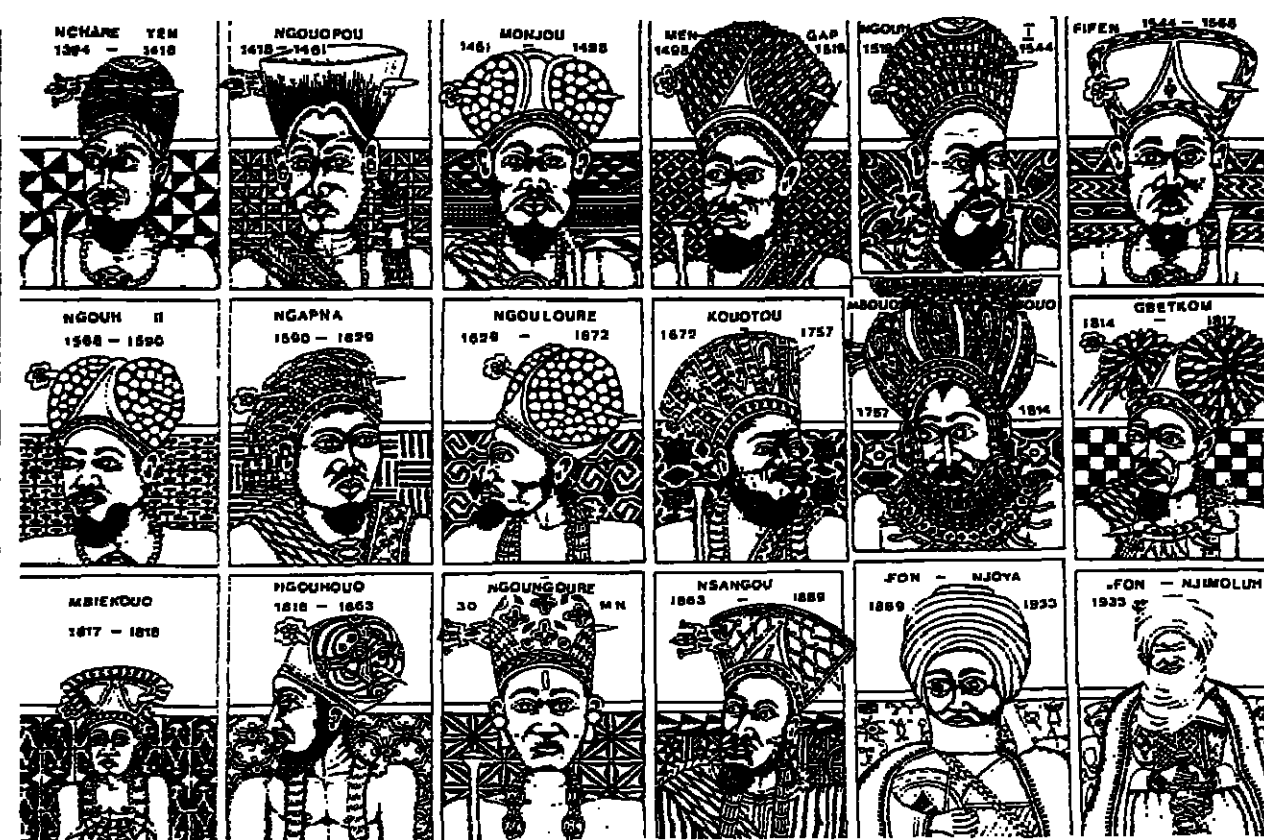
senseless operation in which several soldiers, lead astray by their own ambitions, attempted to overthrow the Republic and seize power through force of arms (June 1983). Everything would have been done to oppose the sittings of the Congress in Bamenda which undoubtedly, if it ever had taken notice of the people of the Cameroon, was going to constitute a major event in continuing the changeover which took place on 6 November 1982. A changeover so revealing in the forms which it was subsequently obliged to assume.

The process of National Revival, could not help appearing as a formidable evolution by a handful of individuals solely concerned with the maintenance of their privileges and the satisfaction of their own selfish ambitions, which was inevitable in the surge of new enthusiasm.

The vigilance of its militant men and women and the patriotism of the Cameroon people and its eagerness to progress triumphed in the face of all the activities which attempted to run counter to this evolution any process. Evidently the objectives of the Congress in Bamenda would have been irredeemably compromised if such operations had not been denounced, combatted and diminished by the national mobilisation which illustrated with such clarity the level of political maturity and civil consciousness of the Cameroonian people; up held by the fervour of its militants and the hopes of its citizens, the CNU thus realised its own vitality, tenacity and fidelity to its commitments. Its continuing task and its role in the nation is thus affirmed more than ever before.

When, on 14 September 1983, the second extraordinary Congress appointed Paul Biya to the Presidency of the Party, the latter commenced a constitutional reform which discouraged any inclination to attempt seizure of political power — thus for the first time in the political life of this young nation the beginnings of democracy allowing diversity in opinion was given to those nationals who might wish to canvas for public appointments in the country but who belonged to no political group or who, being members of the CNU would not be appointed by that Party.

It was in this context that Paul Biya presented himself to popular vote as the candidate of the National Revival, the political programme for which the CNU had granted his nomination. He was going to see a true plebiscite expressed by the large national consensus which was built around the new options enriching the numerous positive achievements in the work of national construction.



The family tree of the Bamoun Kings.

Bamenda, Cameroon — 24th March 1985

The Democratic Assembly of the People of the Cameroon was born in Bamenda. Apart from the cycle of the sittings of the Congress in Bamenda, events of an exceptional nature, which marked the development of the Party and the Cameroon nation since the preceding Congress in Bafoussam, brought home to the Cameroon the need to question the ability of the CNU to respond to the new requirements in the task of national construction as well as to the future concerns of the Cameroonian people.

In response to this anxiety, expressing the willingness of its militants and the vast majority of its compatriots it was unanimously requested that the UNC should be renamed.

On 24th March 1985 at the Congress in Bamenda, the Cameroon National Movement became the Cameroon People's Democratic Movement, and thus the wish of the people of the Cameroon, to bring about within the Party a significant evolution of new hopes at the dawn of the national revival, was realised.

It is comforting that the need for such evolution has been felt and was able to be expressed during the sittings in Bamenda, thus demonstrating in no uncertain manner that the desire to become more open, liberalised and democratic which characterised the policy of the National Revival was henceforth a permanent feature of political life in the Cameroon.

Consequently and henceforth, the Party today identifies itself with the notion of unification and that of progress. It

wants to be open to all the national sensitivities and receptive to all the ideas and opinions which might offer a positive contribution to the happy pursuit of the task of national construction; the Assembly offers the people of the Cameroon a field of action which can reply to their abilities, their generosity and their ambition for the nation.

Such ambition implies that the Party can depend on the clear thinking and frankness of its militants, militants who are critical and demanding of themselves and at the same time, open and tolerant. Such ambition indicates dialogue, concerted effort and loyal collaboration in civic spheres, demonstrating the willingness of a constructive democracy and the serious attitude of a responsible people.

"UNITY — PROGRESS — DEMOCRACY"; this is the motto of the Democratic Assembly of the People of the Cameroon. It expresses first of all the willingness for unity, unity constantly reinforced, leading progressively and steadily towards real national integration; furthermore, it demonstrates the resolve to build up a modern Cameroon nation, capable of promoting individual and collective growth, the spreading of justice and ensuring the security of the individual, his property and his rights. Finally, it confirms the irreversible choice which has been made to strive towards a Cameroonian society where the citizen, by leading an involved, active and conscientious life, effectively weigh up the choices upon which his own future and that of the nation are dependent.

The crest, which best symbolises such great ambitions could thus only be the gilded lettering of the ideas of solidarity, unity and progress of the Cameroonian people, constantly illuminated by the ardent flame of patriotism and militant commitment.

May this flame thus unveil in all its splendour the spirit of our people", was the wish expressed by Paul Biya. "and make it possible to fully renovate our Party in order to make it, not only a great political group, but also an instrument for economic, social and cultural promotion as well as the moral force necessary for the triumph of the ideals of National Revival."

Paul Biya added, "likewise, may the Democratic Assembly of the People of the Cameroon, promote this society of community liberalism which is at the heart of all our desires; I am thinking of an assembly supported by a community of free men and women, firmly rooted in the homeland, confident in their futures, sole masters of their destinies and proud builders of the Cameroon today and tomorrow."

Fathi Mahouachi

An El Dorado for Tourists

Officials of the tourism department are faced with two major duties: advising foreign tourists, and serving Cameroonians who wish to go on holiday. An elaborate program has been drawn up, and is already bearing fruit, while still waiting for final objectives to be outlined. The combined efforts of both the government and the private sector would help improve this sector.

Tourism like agriculture and oil production is fast becoming a determining factor in the fight against under-development. This is seen in the substantial amount of revenue it brings to the country. The achievements in this sector indicate continuous progress.

First of all, the authorities have taken measures to gradually develop the tourism industry, first for nationals



Ministry of Education — Yaoundé

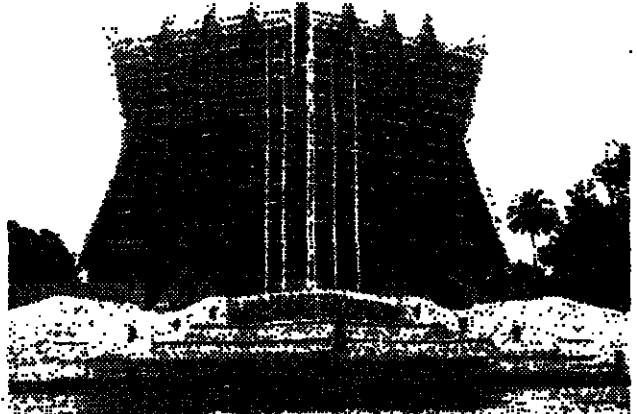
and next for foreigners. There is therefore need for good quality. But at what price must such quality be offered? Discussions are still going on, on the type of hotels to be constructed and tourists to be accepted for entry. The double objectives would be to scrutinize foreign tourists and to encourage Cameroonians to visit touristic sites during their holidays. It is for this reason that certain departments were created in the Ministry of Planning and Territorial Development, the Delegation for Tourism, and, the National Investment Corporation (SNI). These structures include: the construction of hotels in major areas of touristic value, the supervision and improvement of sites, construction of roads leading to these sites, crowned by the training of workers who would serve in this field. As such, plans are underway to open a school for training tourism hotel staff, as well as the introduction of foreign scholarships in this field.

A Country Worth Visiting

Cameroon would not have been "Africa in miniature", an El Dorado for tourists with attractive sites, if efforts



Construction in progress in Yaoundé



Bank of Central African States



Douala

had not been made to improve this industry characterised by a vertical movement of tourists from the North to the South (Europe to Africa). The major step taken to achieve this goal during past years has been based on the exposition of our tropical products at exhibitions for commercial produce.

Working in collaboration with the media, Cameroonians are encouraged to participate in the development of the tourism industry because it serves as a catalyst to national unity. In like manner, there are visits within the country organised for young students, journalists, and parliamentarians. The General Delegation for Tourism also participates at state festivals and conferences. Much effort has also been made through publicity and public relations. A number of booklets and leaflets, edited by the General Delegation for Tourism in collaboration with the National Geography Centre, have been published.



Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications — Yaoundé

Oil

It is now an established fact that Cameroon is virtually self-sufficient in oil and petroleum products. But as the Head of State has often insisted, oil is not a major contributor to the national economy. Oil is a passing resource, and even though Cameroon may lie in the Gulf of Guinea oil field, there must not be any form of excitement about what is available. However, Cameroon has not neglected studies and exploration.

Some fifteen companies have so far been involved. Seven of the fifteen are major explorers: Elf Serepca (France-Cameroon), Shell Pecten Oil Cameroon, Gulf Oil (U.S.A.), ANADOCO (U.S.A.), Total CFP



A traditional dance troupe from the Northern region of Cameroon

(France), and Oceanic Exploration (U.S.A.). Six others, ARACCA (U.S.A.), OXOCO (U.S.A.), PEYTO (Canada), Normin Oil Normafrique (Norway), DENISON (U.S.A.) and Mobil (U.S.A.), are associates with the first seven. Four main exploration licences have been issued, corresponding to our off-shore potential fields: Rio del Rey, Lokele, Kribi, and Douala. Exploration has also been done by Elf-Serepca on an on-shore potential field, between Edea and Kribi. In 1982, the company announced it had struck oil at a depth of 1,900 m., much closer to the surface than any in the world. Similar efforts are currently going on in the North of the country.

While exploration continues it must be pointed out that a National Oil Refinery — SONARA — was completed and commissioned on May 16, 1981. The refinery treats two million tonnes of crude annually, but Cameroon's total consumption is only about 700,000 tonnes. Created in 1976, SONARA cost 72 billion francs to construct. It is located at Cape Limboh, some 13 km from Limbe (formerly Victoria). Products from the refinery include butane, gasoline (both ordinary and super) Kerosene, jet fuel, gas oil and fuel oil. All these, meet national needs.

Cameroon also has substantial quantities of natural gas. The largest reserves are to be found around Lolabe near Kribi. A source of financing is still being sought, to enable the country to build a liquefaction plant at Kribi.

All said and done, the distribution of petrol remains a major problem. The original plan to supply the South West, North West and West Provinces directly from the refinery by lorry has yet to become fully operational, while the rest of the country is supplied by tanker to Douala then rail and road thereafter. The main obstacle in distribution has been the absence of an adequate road infrastructure.

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN

Paix — Travail — Patrie

MINISTRE DE L'INFORMATION
ET DE LA CULTURE



REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Peace — Work — Fatherland

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION
AND CULTURE

Since coming here I have seen plenty of fog all right, but plenty of rain. The rain is gray. It is as gray as I suddenly felt after a breakfast of warmed-up turkey to-day when Crowley said, "Fortunately there's enough turkey left to keep us going until the fog lifts or the rain stops and we can get to the supermarket."

You have these brief depressions in the New England grayness, but they pass quickly. As Crowley once told me, "There is nothing so cozy as a fine, gray New England day, because it encloses the mind alone with the soul, and makes it hard for street criminals to see you when you're out for a stroll."

He has a point, but there are problems, too. When I stepped out for a walk two paragraphs ago someone in the fog tried to cover me with gray shingles. That settled the question. I am definitely in Nantucket. I must be cautious or they'll pave me with cobblestones.

New York Times Service

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Senior

plantations, fisheries and phosphate mines on many islands. The Garapan section of Saipan bustled with shops, movie theaters

economic assistance, giving \$17.6 million since 1980 to three semiautonomous governments in the American trusteeship — Pal-



elder Shackleton was in lack of supplies to stop (175 kilometers) short of. His mode was followed in later by Captain Robert Scott, who made it to the Pole in January 1912 only to find the Norwegian Roald Amundsen had become the first to reach Earth's southernmost point.

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